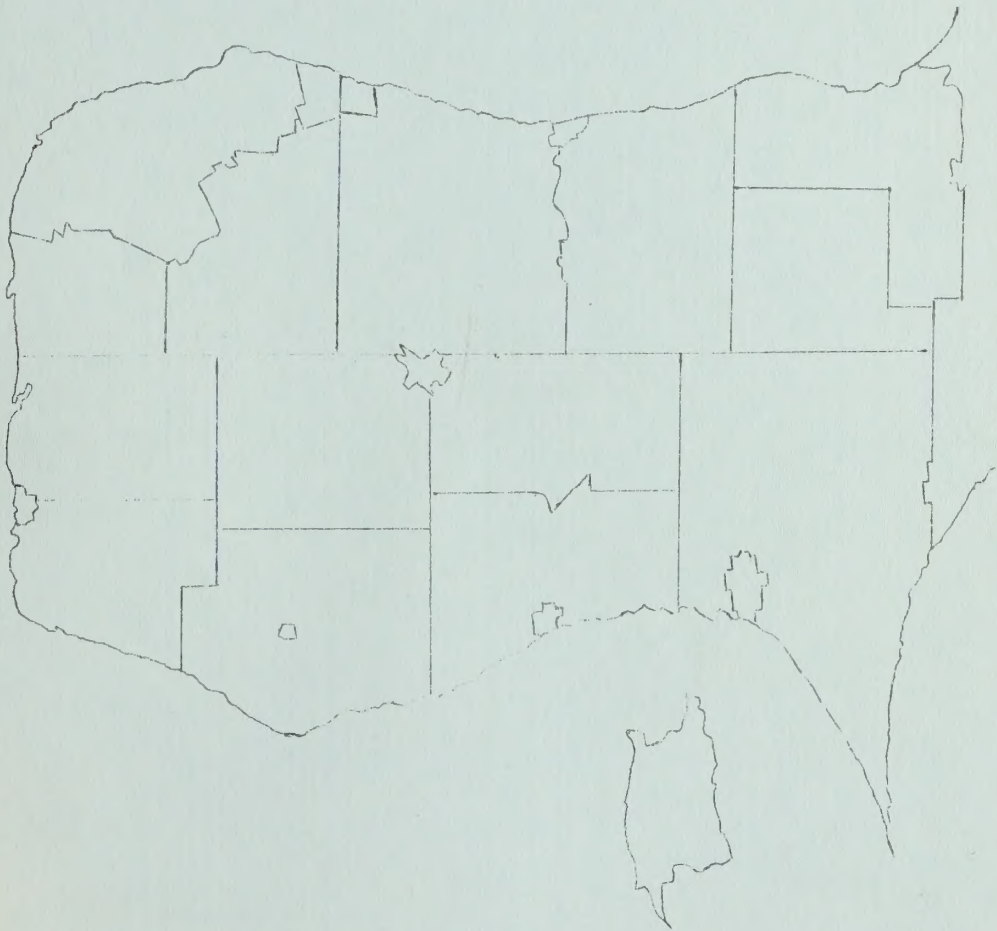


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ESSEX COUNTY LOCAL GOVERNMENT RESTRUCTURING STUDY

RESEARCH REPORT NO. 1
THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT



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INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this paper is to provide data on the social and economic environment in which local government must function in Essex County. We have tried to be selective in our choice of the data since there is no point in printing lots of tables which seem to be of little significance for local government. Two major problems confronted us in compiling this material. First, while Essex County is a significant territorial unit for limited local government purposes it is rarely used by either provincial or federal agencies as the unit for the collection of statistical information. While it is possible in some cases to extract statistics for Essex County from material collected on a regional or provincial basis, this degree of refinement cannot always be obtained. For example, the statistics on unemployment often quoted in the newspapers are based on a national sample survey. While this sample may provide a reasonably accurate account of the rate of unemployment in the country as a whole, the sample size is too small to extract from it reliable figures for an area as small as Essex County. Our second major problem was that the collection and tabulation of statistical material is a complex, costly and time-consuming operation. In consequence, basic information on certain aspects of social and economic life is collected at long intervals and takes a considerable time to prepare for publication. The prime example of this is the decennial national census, which is the major source of statistical information. Much of the material collected in 1971 is only now being made available; certain other types of information have yet to be published. This explains why some of the material presented in the tables is from surveys taken in 1971 or even earlier. We are conscious of the limitations of such data but can do no more here than use the best statistical material available to us.

In certain instances we have printed information for other jurisdictions. A full appreciation of much of the statistical

information for Essex County can only be gained by comparing it with that for other regions and for the province as a whole.

The material is divided into four sections. The initial section is a collection of tables on the population of the county, the components of population and changes which have occurred in the past fifteen years. The second section is concerned with information on the rural population and the agricultural industry in the county. Particular reference here is made to changes in farm population and non-farm rural population and changes in farm size and type together with significant information on the farm labour force. The third section is concerned primarily with industry, commerce and the labour force. This section reveals the dominance of the City of Windsor in the industrial and commercial life of the county. It also indicates the limited variety of industry in the area and the dependence on external markets for the disposal of Windsor's products. Finally, a number of tables are grouped together to give some indication of the economic situation of the people living in Essex County.

In a short commentary on each table an attempt is made to draw attention to the significance of the information it contains. It must be stressed here that these tables are presented to provide relevant information for use by those who intend to submit briefs on the future structure of local government in the area and by the Commissioner in compiling his report and making his recommendations. Further, it must be made clear that the Commissioner's task is not to recommend social and economic policies for the area. The Commissioner's concern is with the structure of local government; it would be inappropriate for him to comment on policy matters which are the concern of elected officials.

In addition to the commentaries accompanying specific tables, the paper concludes with some general comments on significant aspects of the social and economic environment in which local government has to work.

SECTION I: POPULATION

Table 1: Municipal Boundary Changes: 1961-1974.

1. Part of Tilbury North annexed by Tilbury Town, 1963.
2. Part of Gosfield South annexed by Kingsville, 1964.
3. Part of Mersea annexed by Leamington, 1964.
4. Part of Rochester annexed by Belle River, 1965.
5. Sandwich East annexed by Sandwich South and Windsor, 1966.
6. Sandwich South: part of Sandwich East annexed by Sandwich South while part of Sandwich South annexed by Windsor, 1966.
7. Ojibway, Riverside and parts of Sandwich East, Sandwich South and Sandwich West annexed by Windsor, 1966.
8. Part of Mersea annexed by Leamington, 1967.
9. Part of Gosfield North annexed by Essex, 1968.
10. Part of Tilbury North annexed by Tilbury Town, 1968.
11. Part of Mersea annexed by Leamington, 1970.
12. Part of Windsor annexed by Sandwich West, 1970.
13. Part of Tilbury North annexed by Tilbury Town, 1973.
14. Part of Gosfield South annexed by Kingsville, 1973.
15. Part of Sandwich South annexed by Tecumseh, 1975.

The changes made in the past fourteen years have involved the transfer of land from townships to urban municipalities. This is illustrated by three annexations of parts of Mersea by the town of Leamington, the same number of annexations from Tilbury North by the town of Tilbury, and two annexations from Gosfield South by the town of Kingsville.

By far the most significant change was the annexation of land by Windsor in 1966 from adjacent municipalities. This involved the disappearance of the independent municipalities of Riverside, Sandwich East and Ojibway. Sandwich South lost land to Windsor but gained some of the territory of Sandwich East. Sandwich West lost land to the City of Windsor without any corresponding gain of territory.

Table 2: Total Population 1961, 1966, 1971

Municipality	1961	1966	change 1966/61	1971	change 1971/66	change 1971/61
Windsor	114,367	192,544	78,177	203,300	10,756	88,933
Ojibway	6					
Riverside	18,089					
Amherstburg	4,452	4,641	189	5,169	528	717
Belle River	1,854	2,280	426	2,877	597	1,023
Essex	3,428	3,742	314	4,002	260	574
Harrow	1,787	1,941	154	1,971	30	184
Kingsville	3,041	3,545	504	4,076	531	1,035
Leamington	9,030	9,554	524	10,435	881	1,405
Tecumseh	4,476	4,922	446	5,165	243	689
St. Clair Beach	1,460	1,746	286	1,987	241	527
Anderdon	3,778	4,256	478	4,667	411	889
Colchester N.	2,288	2,422	134	3,062	640	774
Colchester S.	3,527	4,028	501	4,724	696	1,197
Gosfield N.	2,979	3,204	225	3,454	250	475
Gosfield S.	4,824	4,994	170	6,306	1,312	1,482
Maidstone	5,379	6,229	850	7,734	1,505	2,355
Malden	2,244	2,560	316	3,151	591	907
Mersea	7,824	8,630	806	9,078	448	1,254
Pelée	473	371	-102	298	-73	-175
Rochester	2,715	2,918	203	3,640	722	925
Sandwich S.	4,535	4,179	-356	4,842	663	307
Sandwich W.	28,613	8,306	-20,307	12,109	3,803	-16,504

Table 2, continued

Municipality	1961	1966	change	1966/61	1971	change	1971/66	change	1971/61
Tilbury N.	2,180	2,325	145	6.65%	2,648	323	13.9%	468	21.5%
Tilbury W.	1,606	1,585	-21	- 1.3%	1,704	119	7.5%	98	6.1%
Sandwich E.	21,819				--				
Essex County	256,774	280,922	24,148	9.4%	306,399	25,477	9.1%	49,625	19.3%
Municipalities Adjacent to Essex County									
Tilbury (town)	3,030	3,304	274	9.0%	3,580	276	8.4%	550	18.2%
Wheatley	1,362	1,547	185	13.6%	1,657	110	7.1%	295	21.7%
Romney	1,630	1,708	78	4.8%	1,840	132	7.7%	210	12.9%
Tilbury East	2,879	2,930	51	1.8%	3,009	79	2.7%	130	4.5%

Source: Statistics Canada: Census of Canada, 1961, 1966, 1971.

The total population in the County grew from 256,774 to 306,399 from 1961 to 1971. As can be seen from the accompanying tables, the rate of population growth varied little between the first and second halves of the decade.

The City of Windsor's population grew substantially in the early years of the decade; this was the result of municipal boundary changes rather than immigration into the area. Over the decade the population of Windsor and the municipalities immediately adjacent to it grew at a slightly slower pace (17.6%) than the overall population growth for the area (19.3%). The towns in Essex County (excluding Tecumseh and St. Clair Beach) experienced population growth marginally greater than the county as a whole (20.9% as compared to 19.3%). The eleven townships which do not border the City grew faster than the more urbanized areas (a population growth of 27.5% as compared with 18.0%).

The rate of population growth in the municipalities adjacent to Essex County was somewhat lower than that of Essex County (13.2% as compared with 19.3%).

The figures in Table 3 are based on the material collected in the Ministry of Revenue annual enumeration reports. These figures produce consistently lower totals than those given by Statistics Canada in its census reports. This can be seen by comparing the 1971 figures in this table with those given for the same year in Table 2.

In the period 1971 to 1974 Windsor's population has been static while there has been a continuation of the moderate rate of growth in the rest of the County. There has been substantial growth in municipalities to the South of the city, particularly in Sandwich West, Amherstburg, Essex, Colchester North and Malden. All these areas are served by suburban roads. As in the earlier period the Leamington area has experienced only modest growth. When one compares the growth figures for Leamington and

Mersea with those for other municipalities in the County, there is no evidence to support the contention that Leamington represents a significant growth point.

Table 3: Total "Assessed" Population, 1971-1974

Municipality	1971	1974	change	1974/71
Windsor	198,298	198,086	-212	-.1%
Amherstburg	4,876	5,747	871	17.9%
Belle River	2,808	3,177	369	13.1%
Essex	3,941	4,971	1,030	26.1%
Harrow	1,907	1,875	-32	-1.7%
Kingsville	3,944	4,402	458	11.6%
Leamington	10,917	10,628	611	6.1%
Tecumseh	5,104	4,991	-113	-2.2%
St. Clair Beach	1,961	1,916	-45	-2.3%
Anderdon	4,510	4,833	323	7.2%
Colchester N.	3,050	3,412	362	11.9%
Colchester S.	4,604	4,715	111	2.4%
Gosfield N.	3,411	3,514	103	3.0%
Gosfield S.	6,131	6,658	527	8.6%
Maidstone	7,634	8,160	526	6.9%
Malden	3,194	3,863	669	20.9%
Mersea	8,871	8,971	100	1.1%
Pelee	292	264	-28	-9.6%
Rochester	3,706	4,065	359	9.7%
Sandwich S.	4,743	5,081	338	7.1%
Sandwich W.	11,882	13,757	1,875	15.8%
Tilbury N.	2,698	2,934	236	8.7%
Tilbury W.	1,736	1,604	-132	-7.6%
Essex County	299,318	307,624	8,306	2.8%

The following table shows that, within the St. Clair Region, Essex County's population grew somewhat faster than other areas. Certain other areas in south-central Ontario grew at a noticeably faster rate.

Table 4: Comparison of Population Change with some other areas
in Ontario 1961 - 1971

	1961	1966	change 1966/61	1971	change 1971/66	change 1971/61
Essex County	258,218	280,922	8.8%	306,399	9.1%	18.7%
Windsor	114,367	192,544	68.4%	203,300	5.6%	77.7% (1)
Kent County	89,427	96,406	7.8%	101,118	4.9%	13.1%
Lambton County	102,131	108,236	5.9%	114,314	5.6%	11.9%
Sarnia	50,976	54,552	7.0%	57,644	5.7%	13.1%
Middlesex County	221,422	249,403	12.6%	282,014	13.1%	27.4%
London	169,569	194,416	14.6%	223,222	14.8%	31.6%
Niagara (Lincoln-Welland)	291,415	324,917	11.5%	347,328	6.9%	19.2%
Waterloo County	176,754	216,728	22.6%	254,037	17.2%	43.7%
Kitchener-Waterloo	95,851	123,144	28.5%	148,481	20.6%	54.9% (2)
Wentworth County	348,181	383,175	10.1%	401,883	4.9%	15.4% (3)
Hamilton	273,991	298,121	8.8%	309,173	3.7%	12.8%
Province of Ontario	6,236,092	6,960,870	11.6%	7,703,106	10.7%	23.5%

Footnotes:

- (1) Annexations by city on Jan. 1, 1966
- (2) Parts of Waterloo Township annexed to Kitchener & City of Waterloo, 1964 & 1966.
- (3) The Town of Burlington has been removed from the figures for 1961 & 1966.

Source: Statistics Canada: Census of Canada, 1961, 1966, 1971.

Table 5: Area and Density of Population, 1971.

Municipality	Land Area (square miles)	Population Density
Windsor	46.24	4,396.63
	12.9 (1961)	8,858.79 (1961)
Amherstburg	1.27	4,070.08
Belle River	.90	3,196.67
Essex	1.93	2,073.58
Harrow	1.00	1,971.00
Kingsville	1.65	2,470.30
Leamington	3.14	3,323.25
Tecumseh	2.30	2,245.65
St. Clair Beach	1.21	1,642.15
Anderdon	37.37	124.89
Colchester N.	52.51	58.31
Colchester S.	55.57	85.01
Gosfield N.	45.21	76.40
Gosfield S.	47.61	132.45
Maidstone	70.08	110.36
Malden	33.93	92.87
Mersea	98.97	91.72
Pelee	16.61	17.94
Rochester	53.45	68.10
Sandwich S.	42.92	112.81
Sandwich W.	25.33	478.05
Tilbury N.	42.84	61.81
Tilbury W.	36.93	46.14
Essex County	718.97	

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1971.

Table 6: Essex County Population by Urban-Rural Distribution, 1961-71.*

	1961	% of total	1966	% of total	Change 1966/61	1971	% of total	Change 1971/66	Change 1971/61
Total:	258,218		280,922		22,704	306,400		25,478	48,182
Urban:	210,170	81.4%	232,276	82.7%	22,106	246,560	80.5%	14,284	36,390
Rural: Total:	48,048	18.6%	48,646	17.3%	598	59,840	19.5%	11,194	11,792
Non-farm:	29,253	11.3%	29,780	10.6%	527	44,730	14.6%	14,950	15,477
Farm:	18,795	7.3%	18,866	6.7%	71	15,115	4.9%	-3,751	-3,680

* The Urban Population consists of all persons living in 1) incorporated cities, towns and villages with a population over 1,000, or 2) unincorporated places of 1000 or over having a population density of at least 1000 per square mile, or 3) the urbanized fringe of 1) or 2).

The Rural Farm Population consists of all persons living in a dwelling situated on a census-farm in a rural locality, regardless of their occupation. A census-farm must be at least one acre in size and have sales of agricultural products within the 12 months previous to Census Day valued at \$50 or more.

The Rural Non-Farm Population consists of all persons living in a rural locality but not living on a census-farm.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1961, 1966, 1971.

Table 7: Comparison of Population by Urban-Rural Distribution with some other Areas in Ontario, 1961-1971.

	Total		Urban	Rural Total	Rural	
	#	% of total			Non-Farm	Farm
Essex County	1961	#	258,218	48,048	29,253	18,795
		% of total	100.0%	18.6%	60.9%*	39.1%
	1971	#	306,400	59,840	44,730	15,115
		% of total	100.0%	19.5%	74.7%*	25.3%
Kent County	1961	#	89,427	38,611	20,351	18,260
		% of total	100.0%	43.2%	52.7%*	47.3%
	1971	#	101,115	40,290	25,715	14,580
		% of total	100.0%	39.8%	63.8%*	36.2%
Lambton County	1961	#	102,131	33,649	16,911	16,738
		% of total	100.0%	32.9%	50.3%*	49.7%
	1971	#	114,315	34,570	20,760	13,815
		% of total	100.0%	30.2%	60.1%*	39.9%
Middlesex County	1961	#	221,422	39,886	20,738	19,148
		% of total	100.0%	18.0%	52.0%*	48.0%
	1971	#	282,015	41,690	25,955	15,735
		% of total	100.0%	14.8%	62.3%*	37.7%
Niagara Region (Lincoln- Welland)	1961	#	291,415	62,888	44,293	18,595
		% of total	100.0%	21.6%	70.4%*	29.6%
	1971	#	324,917	57,867	37,903	19,964
		% of total	100.0%	17.8%	65.5%*	34.5%

Table 7, cont.

	Total		Urban	Total	Non-Farm	Farm
	1961 #	% of total				
Waterloo County	1961	176,754	147,983	28,771	17,249	11,522
		100.0%	83.7%	16.3%	59.9%*	40.1%
	1971	216,728	186,922	29,806	18,369	11,437
		100.0%	86.2%	13.8%	61.6%*	38.4%
Province of Ontario	1961	6,236,092	4,823,529	1,412,563	906,864	505,699
		100.0%	77.3%	22.7%	64.2%*	35.8%
	1971	7,703,105	6,343,630	1,359,475	995,840	363,640
		100.0%	82.4%	17.6%	73.3%*	26.7%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1961, 1971. * = % of total rural population

From 1961 to 1971, the rural population has grown at a faster rate than has the urban population of Essex County (24.5% as compared with 17.3%). But the growth in rural population has not been a result of an increase in farm activity. The farm population actually underwent a notable decrease; from 1961 to 1971, the farm population fell by 19.6%, for a loss of 3,680 people. It is in the category of rural non-farm population where the growth has been occurring. During this 10-year period, the rural non-farm population grew by 52.9%, or 15,477 people. These are people living in rural areas but not participating in the production of agricultural goods.

This trend is strongest in the 5-year period after 1966. The most startling figures in Table 6 are those showing absolute changes in population between 1966 and 1971. The rural non-farm population actually increased by a larger number than did the combined population of the city, towns, and village and their urbanized fringes (14,950 as compared with 14,284). The rural farm population decreased by 3,751 people during the same 5-year period.

Table 7 points out two traits which distinguish the trend in population distribution of Essex County from that of the other counties shown and of the Province of Ontario as a whole. First, during the 10-year period shown, the urban population has increased as a proportion of total population in all cases except Essex County. Secondly, the non-farm population is a higher proportion of the total rural population in Essex County (74.7%) than in any of the other counties shown.

Table 8: Population Projections for Urban Municipalities
in Essex County and Adjacent Municipalities

	1971	1986		2001	
		A	B	A	B
Windsor City	203,300	293,000	271,000	360,000	301,700
Amherstburg	5,169	6,700	6,200	8,300	6,900
Essex	4,002	5,100	4,800	6,300	5,300
Harrow	1,971	2,400	2,200	2,400	2,400
Kingsville	4,076	5,100	4,800	6,300	5,300
Leamington	10,435	13,500	12,400	16,100	13,500
Tilbury		4,200	4,200	5,000	4,900
Wheatley		1,900	2,000	2,100	2,200

% Average Annual Growth Rate 1971 - 2001

Windsor Census Metropolitan Area:

1.5% (Assumption A)

0.9% (Assumption B)

Total Province: 1.4%

Assumption A: Cohort Survival Assumption

based on 1) age distribution and present population and trends,
2) fertility rates and
3) rates of in and out migration

Assumption B: starts with total population derived under Assumption A
and then adjusts it in terms of the share of population the area
is gaining or losing in relation to the total province.

Source: Ministry of Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs.

Population projections must be approached with caution. As can be seen by comparing the various figures shown here, different sources and methods of computing projections result in quite different figures. In addition, population projections cannot take into account the unexpected, for example, the loss or gain of a major employer in the area. Nevertheless, there are certain statements which can be made on the basis of these tables.

In a continuation of the trend of the past decade, St. Clair Region, and Essex County within it, is expected to have a slower annual growth rate than the Province as a whole. The effect of this

expectation shows up most clearly in the differences between the figures given under Assumption B and those given under Assumption A in Table 8. The figures given under Assumption B are more likely to be closer to the actual ones. It is important to note that most population projections made for this area during the mid-1960's have already proven to be overestimations.

Table 9: Population Projections - Local Municipalities
in Essex County

	1979 ¹	1986 ²
City of Windsor	219,656	303,000
Amherstburg	5,862	5,300
Belle River	2,685	5,000
Essex	4,510	5,800
Harrow	2,706	4,500
Kingsville	5,030	7,700
Leamington	11,307	19,000
Tecumseh	5,901	6,500*
St. Clair Beach	2,706	5,000*
Sub Total		58,800
Anderdon	5,024	7,000
Colchester N.	2,695	3,200
Colchester S.	4,178	4,500
Gosfield N.	3,570	4,200
Gosfield S.	6,652	4,500
Maidstone	7,702	11,500
Malden	3,065	3,500
Mersea	9,600	9,200
Rochester	3,093	4,500
Sandwich S.	5,192	6,800
Sandwich W.	13,492	15,000
Tilbury N.	2,485	3,200*
Tilbury W.	1,688	2,000*
Sub Total		70,000
Total County	328,799	440,900

1 County of Essex Road Needs Study

2 Official Plans and Planning Studies

* Trend Projection or Other Estimate

Source: Essex County Planning Study, Research Report #1.

Table 10: Population Projections St. Clair Region

County	Population			
	1971	1976	1981	1986
Essex	308,600	344,500	387,400	436,600
Kent	101,100	106,600	110,600	111,000
Lambton	115,250	127,000	140,250	154,000
Region	524,950	578,100	638,250	701,600

Source: Condensation of Appraisal - St. Clair Regional Development Plan
 St. Clair Regional Development Council - July, 1967

During the period from 1951 to 1961 the population increase for Essex County was less than the natural increase (i.e., less than the difference between the numbers of births and deaths in the County). This means that the number of people moving out of the county was exceeding the number moving in. This situation was reversed during the decade from 1961 to 1971. During this period Essex County gained 14,720 people from migration. Nevertheless, Essex County continues to be below the provincial average so far as population gains from migration is concerned. In the decade of 1961-71, Essex County had 4% of the provincial population but it received only 2.4% of the net migration gain experienced by the province.

Table 11: Natural Population Increase and Net Migration, Counties,
Southwestern Ontario Planning Region and Province of Ontario, 1951 to 1971

	Population			Actual Increase				Natural Increase				Net Migration			
	1951	1961	1971	1961/1951		1971/1961		1961/1951		1971/1961		1961/1951		1971/1961	
				No.	%a	No.	%b	No.	%a	No.	%b	No.	%a	No.	%b
Essex	217,150	258,218	306,399	41,068	18.9%	48,181	18.7	44,350	20.4	33,461	13.0	-3,282	-1.5	14,720	5.7
Kent	79,128	89,427	101,118	10,299	13.0%	11,691	13.1	14,885	18.8	11,290	12.6	-4,586	-5.8	401	0.4
Lambton	74,960	102,131	114,314	27,171	36.2	12,183	11.9	17,567	23.4	12,442	12.2	9,604	12.8	-259	-0.3
Middlesex	162,139	221,422	282,014	59,283	36.6	60,592	27.4	30,877	19.0	29,270	13.2	28,406	17.5	31,322	14.1
Southwestern Ontario Planning Region (Bruce, Elgin, Essex, Grey, Huron, Kent, Lambton, Middlesex, Oxford, Perth):	849,848	1,020,857	1,180,514	171,009	20.1	159,657	15.6	148,589	17.5	114,612	11.2	22,420	2.6	45,045	4.4
Province of Ontario	4,597,542	6,236,092	7,703,106	1,638,550	35.6	1,467,014	23.5	953,493	20.7	860,924	13.8	685,057	14.9	606,090	9.7

Notes: 1. Natural increase figures for the period 1971/1961 were calculated by the Regional Planning Branch based on data supplied by Statistics Canada for the period June, 1966 to May, 1971.

a. Per cent of 1951 population.

b. Per cent of 1961 population

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1961, 1966 and 1971.

Number of Years

Municipality		Number of Years						65+
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-44	45-64
Windsor	1961	114,367	11,036	10,653	8,160	7,069	28,401	25,251
	%	10.1	9.7	9.3	7.1	6.2	24.8	22.1
Riverside & Ojibway	1971	203,305	19,780	20,245	19,280	18,640	49,005	39,395
	%	8.1	9.7	10.0	9.5	9.2	24.1	19.4
Amherstburg	1961	18,095	2,186	1,777	1,208	856	5,308	3,358
	%	13.1	12.1	9.8	6.7	4.7	29.3	18.6
Belle River	1961	4,452	532	513	349	264	1,093	751
	%	13.4	11.9	11.5	7.8	5.9	24.6	16.9
Essex	1971	5,170	590	595	530	480	1,190	850
	%	9.0	11.4	11.5	10.3	9.3	23.0	16.5
Harrow	1961	1,854	246	201	138	103	429	306
	%	12.8	13.3	10.8	7.4	5.6	23.1	16.5
Kingsville	1971	2,880	310	310	250	265	705	440
	%	12.1	10.7	10.7	8.7	9.2	24.4	15.2
Essex	1961	3,428	399	355	282	194	882	584
	%	10.7	11.6	10.4	8.2	5.7	25.7	17.0
Harrow	1971	4,000	425	395	385	335	905	785
	%	9.0	10.6	9.8	9.6	8.3	22.5	19.5
Kingsville	1961	1,787	173	178	148	95	393	423
	%	9.4	9.7	9.9	8.3	5.3	22.0	23.7
Essex	1971	1,970	220	185	175	135	420	415
	%	7.6	11.2	9.4	8.9	6.8	21.3	21.1
Kingsville	1961	3,041	269	289	216	183	691	712
	%	9.2	8.9	9.5	7.1	6.0	22.7	23.4
Essex	1971	4,075	410	370	365	300	900	880
	%	8.6	10.0	9.1	8.9	7.4	22.0	21.5

Municipality		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Leamington	1961	9,030	990	786	632	579	2,359	1,827	1,022
	%		11.0	8.7	7.0	6.4	26.1	20.2	11.3
Tecumseh	1971	10,435	835	905	885	885	2,315	2,065	1,580
	%		8.0	8.7	8.5	8.5	22.2	19.8	15.1
Tecumseh	1961	4,476	641	458	369	240	1,099	796	335
	%		14.3	10.2	8.2	5.4	24.6	17.8	7.5
St. Clair Beach	1971	5,165	475	620	500	395	1,270	850	420
	%		9.2	12.1	9.7	7.7	24.7	16.4	8.2
St. Clair Beach	1961	1,460	273	114	77	44	482	210	53
	%		18.7	7.8	5.3	3.0	33.0	14.4	3.6
Anderdon	1971	1,990	155	295	195	75	535	340	110
	%		7.9	15.0	10.0	3.8	27.1	17.2	5.6
Anderdon	1961	3,778	529	449	309	208	916	588	272
	%		14.0	11.9	8.2	5.5	24.2	15.6	7.2
Colchester N.	1971	4,665	460	600	495	385	1,070	745	320
	%		9.9	12.8	10.6	8.2	22.9	16.0	6.9
Colchester N.	1961	2,288	328	272	226	122	527	335	174
	%		14.3	11.9	9.9	5.3	23.0	14.7	7.6
Colchester S.	1971	3,060	335	380	305	285	720	460	195
	%		11.0	12.5	10.0	9.4	23.6	15.1	6.4
Colchester S.	1961	3,527	422	350	284	196	877	665	328
	%		11.9	9.9	8.0	5.6	24.9	18.9	9.3
Colchester S.	1971	4,725	470	525	460	360	1,120	840	415
	%		9.9	11.1	9.7	7.6	23.7	17.8	8.8

Municipality		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Gosfield N	1961	2,979	323	282	256	187	711	609	314
	%	10.0	10.8	9.5	8.6	6.3	23.9	20.4	10.5
Gosfield S.	1971	3,455	425	380	350	205	805	650	350
	%	8.4	12.3	11.0	10.1	5.9	23.3	18.8	10.2
Maidstone	1961	4,824	554	491	382	274	1,246	962	399
	%	10.7	11.5	10.2	7.9	5.7	25.8	19.9	8.3
Malden	1971	6,305	730	680	570	480	1,570	1,140	570
	%	9.3	11.5	10.8	9.0	7.6	24.8	18.0	9.0
Mersea	1961	5,379	726	650	473	257	1,242	951	404
	%	12.5	13.5	12.1	8.8	4.8	23.1	17.7	7.5
Pelee	1971	7,730	900	890	800	665	1,815	1,380	485
	%	10.5	11.6	11.5	10.3	8.6	23.4	17.8	6.3
	1961	2,244	251	245	192	127	547	398	171
	%	13.9	11.2	10.9	8.6	5.7	24.4	17.7	7.6
	1971	3,150	350	380	295	270	740	575	215
	%	10.3	11.1	12.0	9.4	8.6	23.5	18.3	6.8
	1961	7,824	875	824	647	409	1,927	1,576	690
	%	11.2	11.2	10.6	8.3	5.2	24.6	20.1	8.8
	1971	9,080	960	1,010	945	720	2,125	1,685	770
	%	9.6	10.6	11.1	10.4	7.9	23.4	18.5	8.5
	1961	473	35	54	32	17	122	103	58
	%	11.0	7.4	11.4	6.7	3.6	25.8	21.8	12.3
	1971	295	15	25	20	25	55	85	60
	%	5.0	5.0	8.3	6.7	8.3	18.3	28.4	20.0

Municipality		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Rochester	1961	2,715	346	334	278	162	587	448	203
	%	13.1	12.8	12.3	10.2	6.0	21.6	16.5	7.5
Sandwich S.	1971	3,640	445	440	355	320	835	590	220
	%	12.0	12.2	12.1	9.8	8.8	22.9	16.2	6.0
Sandwich W.	1961	4,535	609	491	292	211	1,216	732	334
	%	14.3	13.4	10.8	6.4	4.7	26.8	16.2	7.4
Sandwich W.	1971	4,840	590	590	510	345	1,165	755	440
	%	9.7	12.1	12.1	10.5	7.1	23.9	15.5	9.1
Sandwich W.	1961	28,613	4,288	3,153	1,756	1,068	9,011	3,842	1,083
	%	15.4	15.0	11.0	6.1	3.7	31.5	13.5	3.8
Tilbury N.	1971	12,110	1,565	1,495	1,215	880	3,245	1,810	535
	%	11.2	12.9	12.4	10.0	7.3	26.8	15.0	4.4
Tilbury N.	1961	2,180	300	262	191	122	518	355	146
	%	13.1	13.8	12.0	8.8	5.6	23.7	16.3	6.7
Tilbury W.	1971	2,650	380	295	280	190	620	415	195
	%	10.2	14.4	11.1	10.6	7.2	23.4	15.7	7.4
Tilbury W.	1961	1,606	190	180	132	104	364	311	144
	%	11.3	11.8	11.2	8.2	6.5	22.7	19.4	8.9
Sandwich E.	1971	1,700	200	210	175	135	375	305	170
	%	8.7	11.6	12.2	10.2	7.9	21.8	17.7	9.9
Sandwich E.	1961	21,819	2,821	2,151	1,509	1,307	6,064	3,647	1,099
	%	14.8	12.9	9.9	6.9	6.0	27.8	16.7	5.0

Municipality		population by age group (5)							
		0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Essex County	1961 %	256,774 30,645 11.9	28,955 11.3	25,512 9.9	18,538 7.2	14,398 5.6	67,012 26.1	49,740 19.4	21,974 8.6
	1971 %	306,400 26,545 8.7	31,630 10.3	31,825 10.4	29,360 9.6	26,760 8.7	73,510 24.0	57,405 18.7	29,375 9.6

Adjacent Municipalities

Tilbury (town)	1961 %	3,030 369 12.2	354 11.7	324 10.7	235 7.7	187 6.2	692 22.3	558 18.4	311 10.3
	1971 %	3,580 320 9.0	385 10.8	385 10.8	370 10.3	280 7.8	760 21.2	685 19.1	395 11.0
Wheatley	1961 %	1,362 196 14.4	142 10.4	136 10.0	88 6.4	90 6.6	362 26.6	212 15.6	136 10.0
	1971 %	1,655 160 9.6	180 10.8	205 12.3	130 7.8	135 8.1	405 24.2	270 16.1	185 11.1
Romney	1961 %	1,630 185 11.4	204 12.5	170 10.4	133 8.2	86 5.3	357 21.9	346 21.2	149 9.1
	1971 %	1,840 185 10.0	225 12.2	200 10.8	175 9.5	125 6.8	395 21.4	375 20.3	163 9.0
Tilbury E.	1961 %	2,879 319 11.1	353 12.3	284 9.9	217 7.5	158 5.5	665 23.1	611 21.2	272 9.4
	1971 %	3,010 280 9.3	340 11.3	350 11.6	345 11.4	220 7.3	660 21.8	535 17.7	290 9.6

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1961, 1971.

Table 13: School Enrollment Projections

	Elementary		Public School System		Secondary		Separate School System		Total
	City of Windsor	County of Essex	City of Windsor	County of Essex	City of Windsor	County of Essex	City of Windsor	County of Essex	
1974	15,110	10,570	12,436	8,436	16,967	10,312	73,831		
1975	14,692	10,600	12,297	8,550	16,399	10,491	73,029		
1976	14,358	10,550	12,132	8,700	15,964	10,609	72,313		
1977	14,018	10,450	11,840	8,900	15,493	10,736	71,437		
1978	13,489	10,400	11,653	9,000	14,952				
1979		10,150	11,383	9,100					
		10,050		9,200					

Sources: City figures from Ontario Institute for Studies in Education; Essex County Roman Catholic Separate School Board; Essex County Board of Education.

There have been highly significant changes in the age structure of the population of the review area in the past fifteen years. Between 1961 and 1971 the percentage of population in the 0-4 age group fell in every municipality. In the whole of Essex County not only did the percentage of the population in this age group fall but the absolute numbers of preschool children also fell from 30,645 to 26,545. A smaller decrease in the percentage in the 5-9 age group meant that there was a marginal absolute increase from 28,955 to 31,630. Some idea of the significance of these changes can be gained by calculating the total number of 0-4 year old children there would be if the percentage of total population in that age group would have remained constant in 1971. An additional 9,916 children would have entered the school system in the early 1970's.

A significant increase in the percentage of the population in the 15-19 and 20-24 age groups can be seen in the accompanying table. As a result the numbers of young adults entering the work force in the 1970's will be proportionally larger than the overall increase in population. Thus the area faces the task of significantly expanding the number of employment opportunities if it is to avoid a substantial outward migration by young adults.

A somewhat smaller change can be seen in the numbers of the population over 65. While overall population growth during the period 1961-71 was 19.3%, the number of residents over 65 years of age increased by 33.6%.

In the immediate future we can expect school enrollment to be fairly constant, but in the 1980's we can expect some overall decline which is already starting to show up in elementary school projections. The figures in Table 13 also show the larger growth of population in the area under the jurisdictions of the two county school boards as compared with that of the city.

Table 14: Population by Religious Denomination, 1961, 1971.

Municipality	1961			1971		
	R. C.	Other		R. C.	Other	
Windsor	53,561	47%	60,806	53%	103,515	50.9% 49.1%
(Riverside)	8,281	46%	9,808	54%	--	--
Amherstburg	2,516	56%	1,936	44%	2,920	56.5% 43.5%
Belle River	1,692	91%	162	9%	2,420	84.2% 15.8%
Essex	676	20%	2,752	80%	1,095	27.3% 72.7%
Harrow	411	23%	1,376	77%	625	30.3% 69.7%
Kingsville	592	20%	2,449	80%	825	20.2% 79.8%
Leamington	2,092	23%	6,938	77%	3,970	38.0% 62.0%
Tecumseh	3,431	77%	1,045	23%	3,820	74.8% 25.2%
St. Clair Beach	616	42%	844	58%	1,035	50.6% 49.4%
Anderdon	2,750	73%	1,028	27%	3,285	70.3% 29.7%
Colchester N.	1,157	51%	1,131	49%	1,545	50.6% 49.4%
Colchester S.	871	27%	2,656	75%	1,405	30.3% 69.7%
Gosfield N.	474	16%	2,505	84%	740	21.4% 78.6%
Gosfield S.	937	20%	3,887	80%	1,560	24.8% 75.2%
Maidstone	3,064	57%	2,315	43%	4,435	57.4% 42.6%

Table 15: Population by Mother Tongue, 1961, 1971.

Municipality	1961			1971		
	English	French	Other	English	French	Other
Windsor	80,343	70.2%	9,591 8.4%	149,180	73.4%	39,815 19.6%
Riverside	14,286	79.0%	1,865 10.3%		14,305 7.0%	
Ojibway	6	100.0%				
Amherstburg	3,506	78.8%	266 6.0%	4,145 80.2%	230 4.4%	795 15.4%
Belle River	879	47.4%	927 50.0%	1,750 60.9%	1,015 35.3%	110 3.8%
Essex	3,063	89.4%	91 2.7%	3,615 90.4%	150 3.7%	235 5.9%
Harrow	1,304	73.0%	49 2.7%	1,420 72.1%	30 1.5%	520 26.4%
Kingsville	2,400	78.9%	34 1.1%	3,345 82.1%	65 1.6%	665 16.3%
Leamington	6,327	70.1%	106 1.2%	6,635 63.6%	225 2.1%	3,575 34.3%
Tecumseh	2,687	60.0%	1,561 34.9%	3,540 68.6%	1,350 26.1%	275 5.3%
St. Clair Beach	1,226	84.0%	126 8.6%	1,675 84.4%	150 7.5%	160 8.1%
Anderdon	2,138	56.6%	926 24.5%	3,160 67.7%	800 17.2%	705 15.1%
Colchester N.	1,671	73.0%	427 18.7%	2,530 82.5%	355 11.6%	180 5.9%
Colchester S.	2,606	73.9%	78 2.2%	3,740 79.2%	135 2.9%	845 17.9%
Gosfield N.	2,508	84.2%	59 2.0%	2,925 84.7%	105 3.0%	425 12.3%
Gosfield S.	3,434	71.2%	70 1.4%	4,735 75.1%	165 2.6%	1,405 22.3%
Maidstone	4,065	75.6%	1,032 19.2%	6,275 81.1%	1,120 14.5%	340 4.4%
Malden	1,926	85.8%	125 5.6%	2,770 87.8%	200 6.3%	185 5.9%
Mersea	5,043	64.5%	95 1.2%	6,205 68.3%	210 2.3%	2,665 29.4%
Pelee	443	93.7%	2 0.4%	285 95.0%	5 1.7%	10 3.3%

Table 15, cont.

Municipality	English			French			Other			English			French			Other		
Rochester	1,454	53.6%		1,157	42.6%	104	3.8%			2,140	58.8%		1,345	37.0%		155	4.2%	
Sandwich S.	3,860	85.1%		263	5.8%	412	9.1%			3,810	78.6%		645	13.3%		390	8.1%	
Sandwich W.	22,420	78.4%		3,178	11.1%	3,015	10.5%			9,150	75.6%		1,815	15.0%		1,140	9.4%	
Tilbury N.	642	29.5%		1,404	64.4%	134	6.1%			1,145	43.3%		1,400	52.9%		100	3.8%	
Tilbury W.	1,160	72.2%		372	23.2%	74	4.6%			1,315	77.1%		335	19.7%		55	3.2%	
Sandwich E.	14,390	66.0%		3,298	15.1%	4,131	18.9%											
Essex County	183,787	71.6%		27,102	10.5%	45,885	17.9%			225,470	73.6%		26,155	8.5%		54,775	17.9%	

Adjacent Municipalities

Tilbury (town)	1,808	59.7%		1,086	35.8%	136	4.5%			2,475	69.1%		965	27.0%		140	3.9%	
Wheatley	1,268	93.1%		9	0.7%	85	6.2%			1,490	90.0%		15	0.9%		150	9.1%	
Pompey	1,313	80.6%		113	6.9%	204	12.5%			1,510	82.1%		74	4.1%		255	13.9%	
Tilbury E.	2,332	81.0%		354	12.3%	193	6.7%			2,510	83.4%		305	10.1%		195	6.5%	

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1961, 1971.

Roman Catholics became a majority of the population of Essex County during the nineteen sixties. The Roman Catholic proportion of the population of the City of Windsor is almost identical with that of the rest of the County. This situation is reflected in the pattern of enrolment in elementary schools within the area.

In Essex County, 26.4% of the population have mother tongues other than English. In the communities bordering Lake St. Clair (Tecumseh, part of Maidstone, Belle River, Rochester, and Tilbury North), a quite large proportion of the population has French as its mother tongue. This reaches a high of 52.9% in Tilbury North. Those with French as their first language are fewest in number in the southern part of the County, around Harrow, Kingsville and Leamington. In these communities, however, there is a considerable number of people with other than English as their mother tongue. Here the non-English population is mainly German-speaking. The other main group is Italian.

In the City of Windsor, 7% of the population has French mother tongue. Those with Italian as their first language are approximately equal in number to the French. The other non-English groups are much smaller.

SECTION II: RURAL POPULATION AND AGRICULTURE INDUSTRY

The percentage of Essex County residents living on farms in 1961 was already quite small (7.76%). Despite this, it fell substantially during the decade to 5.13% in 1971. Total population grew modestly during the 1960's; the rate of growth was approximately the same in the periods 1961-1966 and 1966-71. Farm population fell in absolute numbers in both periods, but the decline was much more substantial in the second five years (-19.7%) than in the first five years of the decade (-1.8%).

Even more striking than the overall decrease in farm population was the change in the make up of the population of the townships. In the thirteen townships of the county, (leaving aside Sandwich West which is essentially a suburban community whose boundaries changed drastically during the decade), total population rose from 44,352 in 1961 to 55,308 in 1971. The farm population of these townships fell from 18,084 (40.8% of total population) to 14,874 (26.9% of total population).

In 1961, farm population exceeded non-farm population in Colchester North, Mersea, Pelee and Tilbury North; there was almost a balance between these two constituents of total population in Gosfield North (49.8%), Rochester (47.6%) and Colchester South (46.2%). Ten years later farm population was larger than non-farm population in only the smallest township, Pelee, and was in excess of 40% of total population in only one other, Mersea. In terms of absolute numbers, farm population grew in only one of the thirteen municipalities, Gosfield South, during the decade.

The corollary of these changes is, of course, the marked growth of rural non-farm population during the 1960's in the 'rural' townships. Rural non-farm population in these townships grew from 23,626 to 40,430. This represents an increase of 71.13% in the ten years in rural non-farm population.

Table 16: Farm Population, 1961 to 1971.

	1961	1966	Change 1966/61	1971	Change 1971/66	Change 1971/61
Anderdon	999	985	-14 -1.4%	761	-224 -22.7%	-238 -23.8%
Colchester N.	1,349	1,111	-238 -17.6%	878	-233 -20.9%	-471 -34.9%
Colchester S.	1,631	1,412	-219 -13.4%	1,305	-107 -7.6%	-326 -19.9%
Gosfield N.	1,483	1,376	-107 -7.2%	1,108	-268 -19.5%	-375 -25.3%
Gosfield S.	1,653	1,735	82 4.9%	1,705	-30 -1.7%	52 -3.1%
Maidstone	1,638	1,724	86 5.3%	1,343	-381 -22.1%	-295 -18.0%
Malden	957	828	-129 -13.5%	730	-98 -11.8%	-227 -23.7%
Mersea	4,132	4,232	100 2.4%	3,654	-578 -13.7%	-478 -11.6%
Pelee	236	194	-42 -17.8%	159	-35 -18.0%	-77 -32.6%

Table 16, cont.

	1961	1966	Change 1966/61	1971	Change 1971/66	Change 1971/61
Rochester	1,294	1,360	66 5.1%	1,032	-328 -24.1%	-262 -20.2%
Sandwich S.	891	1,453	562 63.1%	711	-742 -51.1%	-180 -20.2%
Sandwich W.	1,218	1,435	217 17.8%	853	-582 -40.6%	-365 -29.9%
Tilbury N.	1,143	1,146	3 .3%	933	-213 -18.6%	-210 -18.4%
Tilbury W.	678	601	-77 -11.4%	555	-46 -7.7%	-123 -18.1%
Sandwich P.	642					
Essex County	19,944	19,592	-352 -1.8%	15,727	-3,865 -19.7%	-4,217 -21.1%

Note: Farm population totals shown here are slightly larger than the "rural farm population" figures in Table 6 because people living on census farms located in urban municipalities are here added to the population of the adjacent rural municipality. These people are not included in the "rural farm population" of Table 6.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1961, 1966, 1971.

Table 17: Farm Size Pattern, 1961-1971.

Number of Census Farms*

	Total number 1961	1966	1971	9 acres and less 1961	10-69 acres 1961	70-179 acres 1961	180-399 acres 1961	400 acres and over 1961
Anderdon % cng. 1971/ 61	226	215	168 -25.7%	15	104	83	21	1
Colchester N. % cng. 1971/ 61	278	241	196 -29.5%	9	111	58	39	3
Colchester S. % cng. 1971/ 61	384	366	327 -14.8%	21	194	151	24	4
Gosfield N. % cng. 1971/ 61	398	355	294 -26.1%	48	177	136	18	3
Gosfield S. % cng. 1971/ 61	459	430	416 -9.7%	81	240	205	26	1
Maidstone % cng. 1971/ 61	395	347	280 -29.1%	28	143	89	41	3
Malden % cng. 1971/ 61	204	189	172 -15.7%	14	71	60	17	3
Mersea % cng. 1971/ 61	1,100	1,040	912 -17.1%	193	615	459	22	6
Pelee % cng. 1971/ 61	64	57	46 -28.1%	1	17	7	13	1

Table 17, cont.

	total number		9 acres and less		10-69 acres		70-179 acres		180-399 acres		400 acres and over
	1961	1966	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971
Rochester % cng. 1961/ 71	295	306	230 -22.0%	9	8	83	68	161	103	41	1
Sandwich S. % cng. 1961/ 71	210	292	203 -3.3%	25	34	71	78	85	46	26	3
Sandwich W. % cng. 1961/ 71	276	250	171 -38.0%	85	37	146	104	35	19	9	1
Tilbury N. % cng. 1961/ 71	255	246	213 -16.5%	12	11	73	59	145	106	23	2
Tilbury W. % cng. 1961/ 71	176	148	140 -20.5%	1	1	34	35	119	65	19	3
Sandwich E.	140			61		43		23		10	3
Essex County % cng. 1961/ 71	4,860	4,482	3,768 -22.5%	603	468	2,122	1,592	1,751	1,171	349	35

*Census Farm: a farm, ranch or other agricultural holding of one acre or more with sales of agricultural products, during the 12-month period prior to census day, of \$50 or more.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1961, 1966, 1971.

Table 18: Land Area, Total Farmland, Improved Farmland, 1961-1971.

	1961	Farmland Acres			Improved Farmland			% change	
		1966	1971	1971/61	1961	1966	1971	1971/66	1971/61
Anderdon	18,612	18,347	15,853	-14.8%	16,842	16,918	14,587	-13.8%	-13.4%
Colchester N.	29,391	28,332	28,442	-3.2%	26,817	26,307	26,802	+1.9%	-.1%
Colchester S.	30,784	29,459	28,998	-5.8%	27,742	26,817	27,031	+.8%	-2.6%
Gosfield N.	28,174	28,657	25,865	-8.2%	26,871	26,829	25,262	-5.9%	-6.0%
Gosfield S.	27,546	26,746	27,106	-1.6%	24,490	24,101	24,787	+2.8%	1.2%
Maldstone	37,976	41,055	36,070	-5.1%	35,186	39,211	34,568	-11.9%	-1.8%
Malden	19,317	19,345	18,452	-4.5%	17,466	17,671	17,072	-3.4%	-2.3%
Mersea	58,266	55,794	55,329	-.9%	53,681	52,483	52,443	-.1%	-2.3%
Peelee	8,431	7,733	8,612	-5.0%	7,350	7,052	7,162	+1.6%	-2.6%
Rochester	31,759	31,624	31,272	-1.5%	29,982	30,347	30,627	+.9%	+2.2%
Sandwich S.	20,480	27,200	24,378	-19.0%	19,210	25,958	23,400	-9.9%	+21.8%
Sandwich W.	12,412	10,113	8,623	--	10,064	9,456	8,245	-12.8%	--
Tilbury N.	24,692	22,940	23,840	-3.5%	23,901	22,619	23,301	+3.0%	-2.5%
Tilbury W.	20,874	20,155	20,963	.4%	19,931	19,421	20,389	+4.9%	+2.3%
Sandwich E.	11,248				10,993				
Essex County	379,962	367,501	353,203	-3.9%	350,526	345,190	335,676	-2.8%	-4.2%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1961, 1966, 1971.

Table 19: Farms Classified by Product Type, 1960-1970.*

Product Type	1961	% of total	1966	% of total	1971	% of total
Dairy	415	11.2%	310	10.0%	204	7.3%
Cattle, hogs, sheep	243	6.6%	157	5.1%	154	5.5%
Poultry	96	2.6%	57	1.8%	69	2.5%
Wheat	40	1.1%	31	1.0%	74	2.7%
Small Grains	1,056	28.5%	1,047	33.7%	882	31.8%
Field Crops	213	5.7%	184	5.9%	318	11.5%
Fruit & Veg.	985	26.6%	861	27.7%	649	23.4%
Misc. specialized	148	4.0%	187	6.0%	233	8.0%
Mixed	509	13.7%	274	8.8%	204	7.3%
Total # of farms with sales over \$2,500 (1965 & 1970) \$1,200 (1960)	3,705		3,108		2,777	

* The farm is classified according to which product type was the source of 51% or more of the total agricultural sales on that farm.

Source: Statistics of Canada, Census of Canada, 1961, 1966, 1971.

As one would anticipate the absolute fall in farm population was reflected in a similar percentage decrease in the number of farms in the county. Of considerable significance is the change in the farm size pattern during the decade. The number of farms of 180 acres and over rose from 384 in 1961 to 537 in 1971. The number of very large farms, over 400 acres, grew by 168% during the decade. It is the medium-sized farms which experienced the most dramatic decrease; the number of farms between 70 and 179 acres decreased by 33.1% over the decade. The smaller farms, while decreasing in number, remained a constant proportion of total farms.

The reduction in the acreage of improved farmland in the decade was quite small (4.2%). The limited size of this change in contrast with the larger reduction in farmland acres (7.0%) reflects the tendency of farmers to bring formerly unimproved farmland into production. It

also reflects the loss of "unimproved farmland" throughout the county, i.e., the loss of woodlots and unplowed pastures. Between 1961 and 1971, farm woodlots decreased from 15, 096 acres to 9,279 acres, a decrease of 38.5%. The number of farms reporting woodlots decreased from 1,068 to 680.

The decline in the total number of farms and the changes in the farm size pattern were accompanied by significant changes in the nature of farming within the county. As the table on product types discloses, the most dramatic reduction in numbers occurred in Dairy and Mixed Farms while farms devoted to Wheat, Field Crops and Miscellaneous Specialized Crops increased in number in the face of the substantial overall decrease.

Table 20 shows the special nature of farming in Essex County. The proportion of farm income earned from the sale of vegetables, fruits, greenhouses and nursery products ("other crops") is considerably higher than in the province as a whole. Income earned from the sale of livestock and poultry is considerably lower than in the province as a whole. It is also important to notice that Essex County's share of the total value of agricultural production in the Province of Ontario diminished during the ten year period from 1960 to 1970.

Table 20: Value of Agricultural Products Sold from Census-Farms, 1960-1970.

		Field Crops		Other Crops		Livestock & Poultry		Other Products		TOTAL		% of total agri. prod. sold in Ontario
		\$'000's	% of total	\$'000's	% of total	\$'000's	% of total	\$'000's	% of total	\$'000's	% growth	
Essex County	1960	10,418	30.6	13,068	38.4	5,850	17.2	4,732	13.9	34,068	42.1	4.5
	1965	15,977	33.0	20,365	42.1	6,606	13.6	5,460	11.3	48,408	1.4	4.7
	1970	17,454	35.6	20,406	41.6	6,466	13.2	4,745	9.7	49,071		
Kent County	1960	18,351	50.3	3,464	9.5	11,791	32.3	2,877	7.9	36,483		4.8
	1965	30,484	48.2	6,549	10.4	23,515	37.2	2,683	4.2	63,231	73.3	6.1
	1970	33,850	48.5	7,690	11.0	25,782	36.9	2,494	3.6	69,816	10.4	5.1
Lambton County	1960	4,188	18.8	959	4.3	12,462	56.1	4,612	20.8	22,221	62.3	2.9
	1965	9,120	25.3	1,146	3.2	19,637	54.5	6,151	17.1	36,054	39.1	3.5
	1970	13,548	27.0	1,923	3.8	27,751	55.3	6,946	13.8	50,168		3.6
Middlesex County	1960	8,105	20.8	2,238	5.7	18,736	48.0	9,928	25.5	39,007	39.8	5.1
	1965	13,269	24.3	2,818	5.2	24,938	45.7	13,496	24.7	54,521	48.1	5.3
	1970	19,236	23.8	3,572	4.4	41,426	51.3	16,494	20.4	80,728		5.9
Waterloo County	1960	845	3.2	425	1.6	16,886	64.8	7,904	30.3	26,060	44.3	3.4
	1965	1,234	3.3	502	1.3	26,388	70.2	9,491	25.2	37,615	31.2	3.6
	1970	2,249	4.6	668	1.4	36,101	73.2	10,329	20.9	49,347		3.6
Province of Ontario	1960	160,379	21.1	72,094	9.5	317,526	41.7	211,657	27.8	761,656	35.9	
	1965	208,480	20.1	102,595	9.9	466,903	45.1	257,353	24.9	1,035,331	32.9	
	1970	266,996	19.4	131,544	9.6	655,528	47.6	322,489	23.4	1,376,557		

Field crops: wheat, oats, other grains, hay, other fodder crops, potatoes, tobacco, sugar beets and other field crops.

Other crops: vegetables, fruits, greenhouse and nursery products.

Livestock: cattle, pigs, sheep, horses, hens, chickens and other poultry.

Other products: dairy, eggs, forest and other.

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1961, 1966, 1971.

Table 21: Census Farm Operators Reporting Off-farm Work

# of days worked off farm	1960		1965		1970	
1-12 days	96	5.1%	74	3.8%	86	4.6%
13-48 days	231	12.3%	224	11.6%	194	10.3%
49-96 days	244	13.0%	237	12.3%	185	9.8%
97-156 days	243	12.9%	218	11.3%	244	12.9%
157-228 days	285	15.1%	251	12.9%	302	15.9%
229-365 days	783	41.6%	929	48.1%	877	46.5%

Total operators reporting off-farm work:	1,882	1,933	1,888
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Total no. of days spent in off-farm work:	328,515	347,381	346,257
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Average no. of days spent off-farm work:	174.5%	179.7%	183.4%
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No. of census farm operators:	4,860	4,482	3,768
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% reporting off-farm work:	38.7%	43.1%	50.1%
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% of those working, spending 97 or more days off-farm:	69.6%	72.3%	75.3%
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Kind of off-farm work reported for 1970

Agricultural: 21,064 days
311 farm operators

Logging, lumbering or forestry: 888 days
8 farm operators

Truck or bus drive: 32,708 days
197 farm operators

Operator of road maintenance or construction equipment: 9,072 days
54 farm operators

Other: 282,525 days
1,446 farm operators

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1961, 1966, 1971.

Table 22: Comparison of Off-farm Workers with other Areas of Province, 1970.

County	Census farm operators reporting off-farm work		# of days worked off-farm	average days/worker	# of workers reporting over 97 days on off-farm work	
	#	%			#	%
Essex	1,888	50.1%	346,257	183.4	1,423	75.3%
Kent	1,608	42.9%	242,455	150.8	982	61.1%
Lambton	1,808	49.9%	310,453	171.7	1,270	70.2%
Middlesex	1,749	42.3%	283,206	161.9	1,152	65.9%
Niagara	1,881	47.6%	397,659	211.4	1,611	85.6%
Waterloo	781	39.5%	124,863	159.9	484	61.9%
Province	40,499	42.8%	6,982,006	172.4	28,738	70.9%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1971.

The most startling table in this set is the one reporting off-farm work by farm operators. A substantial number of farm operators reported off-farm work in 1961; this number increased throughout the decade until it was a majority by 1971. While the total number of farm operators declined sharply, the number reporting off-farm work remained constant. The number of farm operators who reported no off-farm work fell from 2,978 in 1961 to 1,880 in 1971.

The vast majority of farm operators who reported off-farm work were engaged far in excess of 97 days (19+ weeks), and 46.5% of them far in excess of 229 days (45+ weeks). A small number were engaged in such seasonal occupations as other agricultural work, forestry, truck or bus driving, and road and construction work. However, the vast majority (1,446) worked in other occupations and did so for an average period of 195 days (39 weeks). This suggests that a considerable number of farm operators were in virtually continuous employment in manufacturing or service industries. It is quite clear from these figures that a substantial proportion of farm operators in the county were seasonal, weekend and part-time farmers.

SECTION III: INDUSTRY, COMMERCE AND THE LABOUR FORCE

Table 23 indicates the extent to which manufacturing in Essex County is concentrated in three fields: transportation equipment, metal fabricating and food and beverages. During the 1960's there were very considerable changes in the level of employment in these major industries, with an increase in the first two (listed under "Other" in 1961) and a significant decline in the food and beverages industry. The food and beverages industry is partially dependent on locally produced raw materials. There have been major technological changes in this industry which in part account for the decline in employment.

Table 24 clearly indicates the dominance of the City of Windsor in manufacturing activities and employment within Essex County. The City, with approximately two-thirds of the County's population, was, in 1970, the location of over 86% of manufacturing employment. While the other municipalities within the County had a total population in excess of 100,000, they were the location of only 5,007 jobs in manufacturing industries in 1970.

Table 23: Manufacturing Industries in Essex County, 1960-1970.

	Establishments		Total Activity: Employees		Total Activity: Value Added	
	#	% of total	#	% of total	#	% of total
Food & Beverages	1961	21.1%	11,537	44.3%	166,099	22.0%
	1966	16.9%	6,834	17.0%	137,680	20.4%
	1970	15.5%	5,619	15.3%	164,906	
Wood Industries	1961	5.1%	297	1.1%	1,481	.2%
	1966	3.5%	121	.3%	1,073	.2%
	1970	4.8%	194	.5%	1,675	
Furniture & Fixtures	1961	6.8%	280	1.1%	1,679	.3%
	1966	6.2%	181	.5%	1,916	.3%
	1970	6.1%	141	.4%	2,028	
Printing & Publishing	1961	9.2%	1,886	7.2%	8,503	1.3%
	1966	9.0%	738	1.8%	8,214	1.3%
	1970	8.9%	768	2.1%	10,462	
Metal Fabricating	1961	24.3%	4,875	12.2%	51,515	8.2%
	1966	28.1%	5,308	14.4%	76,867	9.5%
	1970					
Non-metallic Mineral Products	1961	4.1%	830	3.2%	6,897	1.0%
	1966	3.5%	489	1.2%	6,538	.8%
	1970	3.3%	408	1.1%	6,402	
Transportation Equipment	1961	7.2%	18,697	46.6%	316,775	50.7%
	1966	7.2%	17,387	47.2%	414,042	51.3%
	1970					
Machinery	1961					
	1966					
	1970					
		3.9%	1,102	3.0%	26,661	3.3%

Table 23, continued

	Establishments		Total Activity:		Total Activity:	
	#	% of total	#	% of total	#	% of total
Other	1961	252	11,230	43.1%	--	--
	1966	141	8,178	20.4%	101,013	16.2%
	1970	102	5,900	16.0%	104,238	12.9%
Essex County	1961	469	26,060	--	--	--
	1966	484	40,113	--	624,724	--
	1970	459	36,827	--	807,281	--

Source: Statistics Canada, Annual Census of Manufacturers, 1961, 1966, 1970.

Table 24: Manufacturing Industries by Municipality, 1970.

	Establishments #	% of county totals	Total Activity: #	Employees % of county totals	Total Activity: \$'000's	Value Added % of county totals
Amherstburg	11	2.4	1,018	2.8	36,447	4.5
Essex	12	2.6	274	.7	3,158	.4
Leamington	16	3.5	1,904	5.2	34,061	4.2
Maidstone	3	.6	45	.1	901	.1
Mersea	5	1.1	36	.1	238	.0
Sandwich W.	9	2.0	129	.4	1,750	.2
Windsor	348	75.8	31,820	86.4	699,823	86.7
Rest of County	55	12.0	1,601	4.3	30,902	3.9
Essex County	459	100.0	36,827	100.0	807,280	100.0

Source: Statistics Canada, Annual Census of Manufacturers, 1970.

Table 25: Sources of Manufacturing Inputs for Essex County
in Terms of Total Value, 1968.

St. Clair Region	30%
Toronto	16%
U. S. (other than Michigan)	13%
Michigan	13%
Niagara Area (Hamilton-St. Catharines)	14%
North-eastern Ontario	5%
Kitchener-Waterloo-Guelph	4%
London-St. Thomas	2%
Other Canada	3%
Overseas	<u>1%</u>
	101%

Source: Department of Treasury, Economics and Intergovernmental
Affairs, Province of Ontario.

Table 26: Destination of Manufacturing Outputs from Essex County
in Terms of Total Value, 1968.

U. S. (other than Michigan)	46%
Michigan	12%
Canada (outside Ontario)	18%
Toronto	9%
St. Clair Region	6%
London-St. Thomas	2%
North-eastern Ontario	4%
Kitchener-Waterloo-Guelph	1%
Niagara Area	1%
Overseas	<u>.5%</u>
	99.5%

Source: Department of Treasury, Economics, and Intergovernmental
Affairs, Province of Ontario.

The tables on "Sources of Manufacturing Inputs" and the "Destination of Manufacturing Outputs" show that industry in the County is largely dependent on inputs from other parts of the Province of Ontario (71% in 1968), but that the largest markets for the County's manufacturing outputs are outside the Province (76% in 1968), with

the largest share being for export to the United States. The dependence of the area on markets in the United States and, therefore, on the state of the U. S. economy is clearly illustrated by these figures. This situation results in an increased vulnerability to changes beyond the control of local or national policy makers.

Tables 27, 28 and 29 give some measure of the significance of Windsor as a manufacturing centre in the County, Province and region. It reflects the heavily capitalized and highly productive character of Windsor industry.

Table 27: Change in Manufacturing Employment by Type of Employment and Sex, Southwestern Ontario Planning Region and Province of Ontario 1961-1970.

		Manufacturing Employment			
		1961	1970	Change	
				Numerical	%
Essex Office Employees	Total	26,886	36,986	10,100	37.6%
	Male	6,309	6,996	687	10.9%
	Female	1,674	1,815	141	8.4%
Production and Related Workers	Male	16,556	24,699	8,143	49.2%
	Female	2,347	3,476	1,129	48.1%
Southwestern Ont* Planning Region Office Employees	Total	88,182	115,924	27,742	31.5%
	Male	20,324	22,711	2,387	11.7%
	Female	6,115	6,588	473	7.7%
Production and Related Workers	Male	49,951	70,079	20,128	40.3%
	Female	11,792	16,546	4,754	40.3%
Province of Ontario Office Employees	Total	620,638	774,286	153,648	24.8%
	Male	140,782	157,198	16,416	11.7%
	Female	46,797	54,230	7,433	15.9%
Production and Related Workers	Male	343,026	437,095	94,069	27.4%
	Female	90,033	125,763	35,730	39.7%

* (Bruce, Elgin, Essex, Grey, Huron, Kent, Lambton, Middlesex, Oxford, Perth).

Source: Statistics Canada, Growth Patterns in Manufacturing Employment, 1961-1970.

Table 28: Principal Statistics of Manufacturing Industries, 1961-1970.

		Establishments		Production & Related Workers		Value of shipment of goods of own manufacturing activ.		Value added-man- facturing activ.		Total activity- employees	
		#	% change	#	% change	\$'000's	% change	\$'000's	% change	#	% change
Essex County	1961	469		19,412		560,291				26,060	
	1966	484	3.2	30,331	56.2	1,371,404	144.8	580,650		40,113	53.9
	1970	459	-5.2	28,175	-7.2	1,799,983	31.2	751,850	29.5	36,827	-8.2
Windsor	1961	282		14,939		417,752				20,351	
	1966	370	31.2	26,058	74.4	1,198,508	186.9	492,104		34,482	69.4
	1970	348	-6.0	24,094	-7.6	1,597,505	33.3	645,560	31.2	31,820	-7.7
Metro- Windsor	1961	397		26,662		1,214,133		500,029		35,268	
	1966	374	-5.8	24,571	-7.9	1,614,303	32.9	654,414	30.9	32,345	-8.3
	1970										
CMA Hamilton	1961	677		42,111		1,168,600		838,819		54,553	
	1966	506	-25.3	49,386	17.3	1,652,516	41.4	1,079,004	28.6	67,662	24.0
	1970	681	34.6	51,447	4.2	2,223,787	34.6			66,807	-1.3
CMA London	1961	312		13,413		302,618				18,017	
	1966	291	-6.7	14,963	11.5	501,037	65.6	249,334		22,270	23.6
	1970	321	10.3	13,626	-9.0	604,524	20.6	288,685	15.8	19,643	-11.8
Ontario	1961	12,419		433,059		11,563,734		5,244,846		638,757	
	1966	12,986	4.6	578,559	33.6	19,452,570	68.2	8,648,180	64.9	820,387	28.4
	1970	12,736	-2.0	562,858	-2.8	24,009,636	23.4	10,524,756	21.7	806,638	-1.7

Table 28, continued

		Total activity- value added \$'000's	% change	Production workers/ Total employees	Value added- manufacturing/ Total value added	Population	# employees/ population	Value added/ employees \$'000's
Essex County	1961			74.5%		258,218	10.1%	
	1966	624,724		75.6%	92.9%	280,922	14.3%	15.6
	1970	807,280	29.2	76.5%	93.1%	306,399	12.0%	21.9
Windsor	1961			73.4%		114,367	17.8%	
	1966	535,594		75.6%	91.9%	192,544	17.9%	15.5
	1970	699,823	30.7	75.7%	92.2%	203,300	15.7%	22.0
Metro- Windsor	1961			75.6%	92.0%	238,323	14.8%	15.4
	1966	543,446		75.9%	92.4%	258,643	12.5%	21.9
	1971	708,603	30.4					
CMA Hamilton	1961			77.2%	98.0%	457,410	14.8%	12.7
	1966	856,049		73.0%	97.8%	498,523	13.4%	16.5
	1970	1,103,487	28.9	77.0%				
CMA London	1961			74.4%	92.1%	253,701	8.8%	12.1
	1966	270,589		67.2%	91.6%	286,011	6.9%	16.0
	1970	315,029	16.4	69.4%				
Ontario	1961	5,553,191		67.8%	94.4%	6,236,092	10.2%	8.7
	1966	9,209,568	65.8	70.5%	93.9%	6,960,870	11.8%	11.2
	1970	11,459,488	24.4	69.8%	91.8%	7,703,106	10.5%	14.2

(Total Activity: Activity of Production and related workers plus administrative, office and other non-manufacturing activity of manufacturing establishments.)

Source: Statistics Canada, Annual Census of Manufacturers, 1961, 1966, 1970.

Table 29: Municipalities Ranked by Value of Shipments of Goods of Own Manufacture, All-Industry Totals, Canada.

1961	1966	1970
Montreal	Montreal	Montreal
Toronto	Toronto	Toronto
Hamilton	Hamilton	Hamilton
Vancouver	Windsor	Windsor
Windsor	York North	Etobicoke
	Oakville	York North
	Etobicoke	Oakville
	Vancouver	Scarborough
	Scarborough	Vancouver
	Montreal-Est	Mississauga
		Montreal-Est

Source: Statistics Canada, Annual Census of Manufacturers, 1961, 1966, 1970.

Table 30: Size of Labour Force and Participation Rate, Essex and Other Ontario Centres, 1961, 1971.

	1961		1971	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Essex County:				
Pop. 15 yrs & over	85,294	87,310	106,525	109,890
Labour Force	66,992	26,027	83,480	43,690
Participation Rate	78.5%	29.8%	78.4%	39.8%
Windsor Metro. Area				
Pop. 15 yrs & over	63,522	66,186	89,995	93,145
Labour Force	49,541	19,756	70,480	36,955
Participation Rate	78.0%	29.8%	78.3%	39.7%
Kent County	80.2%	28.0%	78.9%	39.5%
Lambton County	82.1%	27.9%	80.6%	39.1%
Middlesex County	81.1%	36.9%	81.4%	47.1%
Toronto CMA	83.8%	39.5%	83.0%	49.4%
Waterloo County	85.5%	37.7%	84.4%	48.5%
Province of Ontario	81.1%	32.9%	80.3%	44.3%

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1961, 1971.

The participation rate for both males and females in the labour force of Essex County is relatively low in comparison with other urbanized areas in the province. Most notable is the low participation rate for females. It is common to find a lower participation rate for females in agricultural areas as the figures for Kent and Lambton Counties illustrate. A peculiarity of the Essex County figures is that the participation rate for females in the labour force is, in fact, marginally higher outside the Metropolitan area. Perhaps this is an indication of the extent to which urban development has penetrated Essex County and of the special nature of the agriculture of the county (e. g., female employment in canneries).

When one compares the female participation rate in the Windsor Metropolitan Area with that for other highly urbanized areas such as Middlesex, Waterloo and the Toronto Metropolitan Area, there is a marked contrast in the level of female employment. If the female participation rate in the Windsor Metropolitan Area was as high as that of the Toronto Metropolitan Area, 9,058 more females would be employed. Such a change would represent an increase of 8.4% in the labour force in the Windsor Metropolitan Area. The explanation for the low participation rate in the labour force for females is to be found in the character of the dominant industry in the area and the relative paucity of female employment opportunities in light industry and clerical and other office work.

Table 31: Experienced Labour Force, 15 Years of Age and Over, by Occupation Division and Sex,

Essex County, 1961 & 1971.*

	Total Labour Force		Managerial ^x		Professional & Tech.		Clerical		Sales		Service & Recreational			
	#	% chg, '71/61	#	% of lab.for.	#	% chg. '71/61	#	% chg. '71/61	#	% chg. '71/61	#	% of lab. for		
1961	Male	66,575	7,000	10.5	4,863	7.3	5,151	7.7	3,691	5.5	4,928	7.4		
	Female	25,704	922	3.6	3,847	14.9	7,542	29.3	2,443	9.5	5,871	22.8		
	Total	92,279	7,922	8.6	8,710	9.4	12,693	13.8	6,134	6.6	10,799	11.7		
1971	Male	82,475	4,060	4.9	6,600	8.0	5,230	1.5	7,525	103.9	7,500	9.1		
	Female	42,515	815	1.9	7,210	16.9	12,150	61.1	4,230	73.1	6,780	15.9		
	Total	124,990	4,875	3.9	13,810	11.0	17,380	36.8	11,755	91.6	14,280	11.4		
	Transportation & Communication		Farmers & Farm Workers		Loggers, Fishermen Trappers, Hunters		Miners, quarrymen		Craftsmen, Production process		Unskilled Labour		Not Stated	
	#	% chg. '71/61	#	% chg. '71/61	#	% chg. '71/61	#	% chg. '71/61	#	% chg. '71/61	#	% chg. '71/61	#	% of lab. for
1961	Male	5,237	7.9	9.7	196	.3	136	.2	23,905	35.9	3,349	5.0	1,654	2.5
	Female	497	1.9	6.1	3	0	-	.0	2,360	9.2	279	1.1	284	1.1
	Total	5,734	6.2	8.7	199	.2	136	.1	26,265	28.5	3,628	3.9	1,938	2.1
1971	Male	5,110	-2.5	-40.9	235	19.9	125	-8.1	34,255	43.3	2,825	-15.6	5,190	6.3
	Female	795	59.9	-1.1	20	--	-	.0	4,470	89.4	325	+16.5	4,150	9.8
	Total	5,905	3.3	-32.9	255	28.1	125	-8.1	38,725	47.4	3,150	-13.2	9,340	7.4

* The experienced labour force is derived by deleting from the total labour force those persons looking for work who had never worked or who had not worked in the year prior to the census.

x The figures for "managerial" and "not stated" cannot be used here for comparative purposes, since "owners" who were placed in the "managerial" category in 1961 have been put in the "not stated" category in 1971.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1961, 1971.

In the ten years from 1961 to 1971, the labour force in Essex County grew by 32,711 people. "Craftsmen and production processes" accounted for 38% of this growth, or 12,460 jobs. Undoubtedly, the auto-pact was the major contribution to this growth. During this ten-year period, the other labour categories which grew by an above average rate were "sales", "professional and technical" and "clerical." By contrast, the number of "farmers and farm workers" and of "unskilled labourers" actually decreased during this period.

The female labour force grew at a much higher rate than did the male labour force (increasing by 65.4% as compared with 23.9%). The actual number of women in the labour force grew by 911 more than did the number of men in the labour force. The major areas of growth for women were in the "clerical" and "professional and technical" categories, which accounted for 7,971 positions, or 47.4% of the growth. In the male labour force, "craftsmen and production processes" accounted for a growth of 10,350 jobs, or 65.1% of the total increase. The number of male "farmers and farm workers" decreased by 2,645.

Tables 32 and 33 on retail trade are for the years 1961 and 1966. Unfortunately, Statistics Canada is unable to provide similar data for 1971 at this time. We have published these earlier figures because of their intrinsic interest and because they reveal trends which, while they are scarcely surprising, are important. Between 1961 and 1966, Essex County as a whole had a reduction in the number of retail outlets in every one of the categories listed by Statistics Canada. At the same time, the predominance of Windsor in retail trade in the area became very much more marked.

Table 32: Retail Trade by Kind of Business Group for Some Incorporated Places in Essex County, 1961.

	# of stores	Total Sales 000's	Food Group # of stores	Sales	Gen. Merchand. # of stores	Sales	Automotive # of stores	Sales	Apparel & Acces. # of stores	Sales	Home furnish. # of stores	Hardware & Other # of stores	Sales
Essex County % of total	2,210	223,957	612	67,187	79	18,645	582	65,047	254	18,089	321	23,106	362 31,881
Amherstburg % of total	65 2.9	5,727 2.6											
Belle River % of total	37 1.7	2,024 .9											
Essex % of Total	57 2.6	4,786 2.1											
Harrow % of total	40 1.8	3,312 1.5											
Kingsville % of total	59 2.7	4,666 2.1											
Leamington % of total	143 6.5	17,089 7.6											
Tecumseh % of total	34 1.5	2,162 1.0											
St. Clair Beach % of total	5 .2	234 .1											
Windsor + Riverside % of total	1,123 55 53.3	124,842 5,684 58.3	335 54.7	31,755 47.3	24 30.4	11,758 63.1	230 39.5	26,897 41.4	160 63.0	13,656 75.5	163 50.8	14,552 63.0	211 58.3
Rest of County % of total	592 26.8	53,431 23.9											

Table 33: Retail Trade by Kind of Business Group for some Incorporated Places in Essex County, 1966.
2,000 population & over

	Total # of stores	Total Sales \$000's	Food Group # of stores	Food Group Sales \$000's	General Merchandising # of stores	General Merchandising Sales \$000's	Automotive # of stores	Automotive Sales \$000's	Apparel & Accessories # of stores	Apparel & Accessories Sales \$000's	Hardware & Home Furnishings # of stores	Hardware & Home Furnishings Sales \$000's	Other Sales \$000's
Amherstburg % of total	72 3.7	9,673 219	17 3.4	2,617 2.9	4 7.8	710 1.9	14 2.9	3,595 3.4	11 4.4	378 1.4	11 4.0	778 2.4	15 4.3
Belle River % of total	31 1.6	3,064 .9	5 .9	1,170 1.3	1 2.0	125 .3	7 1.4	337 .3	4 1.6	121 .5	6 2.2	519 1.6	8 2.3
Essex % of total	57 2.9	15,108 4.5	7 1.3	2,464 2.7	4 7.8	674 1.8	19 3.9	9,466 9.0	5 2.0	440 1.7	8 2.9	771 2.4	14 4.0
Kingsville % of total	50 2.6	5,616 1.7	12 2.2	1,825 2.0	4 7.8	471 1.2	9 1.8	1,145 1.1	8 3.2	786 2.9	9 3.2	533 1.7	8 2.3
Leamington % of total	129 6.6	22,359 6.7	28 5.2	6,269 6.9	4 7.8	2,428 6.4	27 5.5	6,108 5.8	21 8.5	1,659 6.2	23 8.3	2,468 7.7	26 7.4
Tecumseh % of total	37 1.9	3,876 1.2	11 2.0	1,171 1.3	1 2.0	125 .3	7 1.4	400 .4	3 1.2	202 .8	5 1.8	465 1.5	10 2.9
Windsor % of total	1,301 66.6	253,958 75.6	375 69.4	69,801 76.3	25 49.0	32,871 86.8	292 60.0	71,960 68.7	190 76.6	22,848 85.8	185 66.5	24,780 77.5	234 66.9
Rest of County % of total	277 14.2	22,354 6.7	85 15.7	6,163 6.8	8 15.7	445 1.2	112 22.9	11,775 11.2	6 2.4	225 .8	31 11.2	1,644 5.1	35 10.0
Essex County	1,954	336,012	540	91,482	51	37,849	487	104,786	248	26,658	278	31,961	350
													43,274

Source: Statistics Canada, Census of Canada, 1966.

SECTION IV: SOME ECONOMIC INDICATORS

The population 15 years of age and over in Essex County in 1961 was 172,604. At this time, 72,460 passenger motor vehicles were registered in the County. In 1971 the comparative figures were 216,415 population and 118,796 registered passenger motor vehicles. Thus in 1961 there was one registered passenger vehicle to every 2.52 persons of 15 years and older in the County. In 1971 the ratio was 1 to 1.82 persons 15 years and over. These are extraordinary figures and, to some extent, reflect the prosperity of the area. They also indicate why local governments must be concerned with the provision of services to, and the regulation of, automobile owners.

The taxation statistics in Table 35 give some indication of the incomes of Essex County residents in comparison with the people in other parts of the Province. Since these are figures for people submitting income tax returns and not figures for family income, these figures must be used with some caution. One must take into account the relatively low participation rate in the labour force of Essex County residents and particularly the low participation rate of females. Thus, in both Middlesex and Waterloo Counties, for example, where the participation rate is higher, especially amongst females who tend to have relatively low average incomes, it may be the case that the average family income is as high as, or higher than, that in Essex County, even though the average individual income from employment is substantially lower. The figures for Kent and Lambton Counties, which have participation rates much closer to those of Essex County, provide a better basis for comparison.

Table 34: Motor Vehicle Registrations by Place of Residence, 1961-1971.

Essex County % of total	1961			1966			1971			Increase	
	Passenger	Commercial	Total	Passenger	Commercial	Total	Passenger	Commercial	Total	1966/ '61	1971/ 61
	72,460 87.2%	10,667 12.8%	83,127	91,946 87.7%	12,883 12.3%	104,829	118,796 88.4%	15,619 11.6%	134,415	26.1%	28.2%
											61.7%

Source: Statistics Canada, The Motor Vehicle, 1961, 1966, 1971.

Table 35: Taxation Statistics, 1966, 1971.
Number of All Returns by Income Class

		Under \$3,000			\$3,500-5,000			\$5,000-7,000			\$7,000-10,000			\$10,000-20,000			Over \$20,000			Average Inc.	
		#	% of all returns	#	% of all returns	#	% of all returns	#	% of all returns	#	% of all returns	#	% of all returns	#	% of all returns	#	% of all returns	\$	% chg. '71/'66		
Essex County	1966	39,906	33.3	25,106	20.9	29,027	24.2	17,923	15.0	6,955	5.8	945	.8	5,041							
	1971	41,015	29.0	24,119	17.0	18,006	12.7	29,681	21.0	26,037	18.4	2,625	1.9	6,611						31.1	
Windsor	1966	29,129	31.6	18,839	20.5	22,680	24.6	14,682	15.9	5,963	6.5	787	.9	5,220							
	1971	28,557	27.1	18,464	17.5	13,226	12.6	21,977	20.9	20,894	19.8	2,213	2.1	6,870						31.6	
Kent County	1966	15,567	39.0	10,674	26.7	8,034	20.1	4,043	10.1	1,326	3.3	300	.8	4,366							
	1971	15,413	32.5	9,209	19.4	7,025	14.8	9,998	21.1	5,199	11.0	575	1.2	5,677						30.1	
Lambton County	1966	16,221	36.8	8,441	19.1	8,358	19.0	7,862	17.8	2,926	6.6	324	.7	4,958							
	1971	15,772	31.5	7,800	15.6	5,993	12.0	9,196	18.3	10,509	21.0	803	1.6	6,482						30.7	
Sarnia	1966	10,549	32.8	5,720	17.8	6,571	20.4	6,564	20.4	2,496	7.7	279	.9	5,369							
	1971	10,274	28.9	4,895	13.8	3,983	11.2	6,949	19.6	8,714	24.6	689	1.9	7,032						41.8	
Middlesex County	1966	40,971	36.3	32,252	28.5	22,640	20.0	10,831	9.6	5,192	4.6	1,092	1.0	4,609							
	1971	42,433	30.1	26,317	18.7	22,369	15.9	27,421	19.5	19,323	13.7	2,904	2.1	6,207						34.7	
London	1966	35,631	35.8	28,216	28.4	20,323	20.4	9,532	9.6	4,713	4.8	1,022	1.0	4,668							
	1971	35,626	29.0	22,562	18.4	19,439	15.9	24,457	19.9	17,733	14.5	2,822	2.3	6,394						36.9	
Waterloo County	1966	42,056	39.1	29,423	27.1	22,148	20.8	9,079	8.4	3,711	3.5	901	.8	4,349							
	1971	40,704	30.5	25,347	18.6	18,119	15.9	16,867	20.2	16,896	12.7	2,270	1.7	6,020						33.4	
Total Ontario	1966	1,112,609	36.3	1,802,994	32.7	1,001,001	20.8	330,354	10.9	144,535	4.7	29,724	1.0	4,600							
	1971	1,119,733	29.8	673,916	18.0	600,000	15.6	737,951	19.7	552,755	14.7	79,544	2.1	6,311							

Source: Department of National Revenue, Taxation Statistics, 1968 & 1973.

Table 36: Residential Building Permits Issued, Essex County, 1961-1971.

		Number of Dwelling Units			Conversions	Total	% of Total in County
		Single Dwellings	Double Dwellings	Apartments			
Windsor (includes Riverside & Sand- wich E. in 1961)	1961	177	8	165	--	350	47.7%
	1966	608	2	732	23	1,365	69.5%
	1971	588	160	1,469	20	2,237	67.9%
Towns & Village							
Amherstburg	1961	3	--	--	--	3	.4%
	1966	13	--	1	--	14	.7%
	1971	79	1	4	--	84	2.6%
Belle River	1961	6	--	--	--	6	.8%
	1966	29	--	--	--	29	1.5%
	1971	38	2	4	--	44	1.3%
Essex	1961	9	--	--	--	9	1.2%
	1966	20	--	--	1	21	1.1%
	1971	16	--	36	1	53	1.6%
Harrow	1961	7	--	--	--	7	1.0%
	1966	7	--	--	--	7	.4%
	1971	5	--	--	2	7	.2%
Kingsville	1961	9	--	--	--	9	1.2%
	1966	24	--	--	--	24	1.2%
	1971	42	--	12	--	54	1.6%
Leamington	1961	35	--	3	--	38	5.2%
	1966	29	--	13	--	42	2.1%
	1971	43	2	25	5	75	2.3%
Tecumseh	1961	4	--	--	--	4	.5%
	1966	40	--	--	1	41	2.1%
	1971	11	--	--	--	11	.3%
St. Clair Beach	1961	4	1	--	--	5	.7%
	1966	--	--	--	1	1	.1%
	1971	14	--	--	--	14	.4%

Table 36, continued

		Single Dwellings	Double Dwellings	Apartments	Conversions	Total	% of Total in County
Total: Towns & Village	1961 1966 1971	77 162 248	1 -- 5	3 14 81	-- 3 8	81 179 342	11.1% 9.1% 10.4%
Anderdon	1961 1966 1971	Not available Not available 33	--	1	--	34	1.0%
	1961 1966 1971	6 21 30	--	--	--	6 21 30	.8% 1.1% .9%
Colchester N.	1961 1966 1971	Not available 18 25	--	--	--	18 25	.9% .8%
	1961 1966 1971	27 19 19	--	--	--	27 20 19	3.7% 1.0% .6%
Gosfield N.	1961 1966 1971	Not available 47 50	--	--	--	47 62	2.4% 1.9%
	1961 1966 1971	23 53 56	3 3 --	--	--	26 53 56	3.5% 2.7% 1.7%
	1961 1966 1971	18 30 26	--	--	--	18 30 26	2.5% 1.5% .8%
Malden	1961 1966 1971	Building Permits not issued until March 15, 1966. 59 34	--	--	--	59 34	3.0% 1.0%
Mersea	1961 1966 1971	Not available 1 2	--	--	--	1 2	.0% .0%
Pelee	1961 1966 1971		--	--	--		

Table 36, continued

	Single Dwellings		Double Dwellings		Apartments		Conversions	Total	% of Total in County
Rochester	1961	Building Permits not issued until 1968							
	1966								
	1971	79					--	79	2.4%
Sandwich S.	1961	19					--	19	2.6%
	1966	47					--	53	2.7%
	1971	45					--	46	1.4%
Sandwich W.	1961	200		2	4		--	206	28.1%
	1966	93		3	6		2	104	5.3%
	1971	241		4	16		5	266	8.1%
Tilbury N.	1961	Not available					--	13	.7%
	1966	13		--			--	31	.9%
	1971	31		--			--		
Tilbury W.	1961	Building Permits not issued until Sept. 24, 1966.					--	1	.0%
	1966	1					--	4	.1%
	1971	4					--		
Total: Townships	1961	293		5	4	1.7%	--	302	41.2%
	1966	402		3	12	.7%	3	420	21.4%
	1971	675		7	26	1.0%	6	714	21.7%
Total: Essex County	1961	547		14	172	1.9%	--	733	
	1966	1,172		5	758	.3%	29	1,964	1.5%
	1971	1,511		172	1,576	5.2%	34	3,293	1.0%

Source: Statistics Canada, Building Permits, 1961, 1966, 1971.

Table 37: Building Permits Issued

		Estimated Value of Constructions (\$'000's)						
		Residential		Industrial	Commercial	Institu. & Govern.	Total	% of County Total
Windsor (includes Riverside & Sandwich E. in 1961)	1961	4,424	30.8%	602	2,378	6,972	14,376	54.5%
	1966	21,702	39.4%	12,504	10,191	10,749	55,146	70.9%
	1971	39,558	55.7%	3,630	6,826	21,043	71,057	68.9%
Amherstburg	1961	95		50	59	31	235	.9%
	1966	253		322	64	2,715	3,354	4.3%
	1971	1,495		60	256	359	2,170	2.1%
Belle River	1961	67		--	22	--	89	.3%
	1966	461		4	6	39	510	.7%
	1971	908		--	62	50	1,020	1.0%
Essex	1961	92		--	63	--	155	.6%
	1966	383		84	92	253	812	1.0%
	1971	1,016		47	23	658	1,744	1.7%
Harrow	1961	72		4	41	11	128	.5%
	1966	144		--	3	85	232	.3%
	1971	141		140	229	--	510	.5%
Kingsville	1961	92		2	20	294	408	1.5%
	1966	448		18	11	2,210	2,687	3.5%
	1971	1,180		23	150	211	1,564	1.5%
Leamington	1961	545		58	69	83	755	2.8%
	1966	797		246	119	466	1,628	2.1%
	1971	1,330		125	79	1,143	2,677	2.6%
Tecumseh	1961	142		12	137	218	509	1.9%
	1966	766		430	8	106	1,310	1.7%
	1971	540		--	67	584	1,191	1.2%
St. Clair Beach	1961	123		--	3	88	214	.8%
	1966	199		--	--	--	199	.3%
	1971	434		--	--	--	434	.4%
Total: Towns & Village	1961	1,228	49.3%	126	414	725	2,493	9.5%
	1966	3,451	32.2%	1,104	303	5,874	10,732	13.8%
	1971	7,044	62.3%	395	866	3,005	11,310	11.0%

Table 37, continued

Residential			Industrial		Commercial	Institu. & Govern.		Total	% of County Total
Anderdon	1961	Not available	--	--	76	127	898	1.2%	
	1966	695	198		5	14	956	.9%	
	1971	739							
Colchester N.	1961	Not available	--	--	--	--	615	.6%	
	1966	Not available							
	1971	615							
Colchester S.	1961	Not available	25		16	--	331	.4%	
	1966	290	24		--	189	809	.8%	
	1971	596			--	--	640	2.4%	
Gosfield N.	1961	441	199		--	--	366	.5%	
	1966	348	--		18	--	586	.6%	
	1971	438	--		23	125			
Gosfield S.	1961	Not available	211		537	23	1,629	2.1%	
	1966	858	182		8	--	1,602	1.6%	
	1971	1,412							
Maidstone	1961	294	1,545		10	144	1,993	7.6%	
	1966	1,046	1,553		10	206	2,815	3.6%	
	1971	1,316	7		181	9	1,513	1.5%	
Malden	1961	140	4		2	--	146	.6%	
	1966	342	21		560	--	923	1.2%	
	1971	563	20		302	--	885	.9%	
Mersea	1961	Building Permits not issued until March 15, 1966.							
	1966	1,074	156		192	--	1,422	1.8%	
	1971	1,057	495		116	--	1,668	1.6%	
Pelee	1961	Not available	--		5	--	13	.0%	
	1966	8			9	--	39	.0%	
	1971	28	2			--			

Table 37, continued

	Residential	Industrial	Commercial	Institu. & Govern.	Total	% of County Total
	Building Permits not issued until 1968					
Rochester	1961					
1966			13	--	1,712	1.7%
1971	1,699			--	337	1.3%
	287	6	44	--	1,027	1.3%
Sandwich S.	1966	51	146	--	1,542	1.5%
1971	1,044	111	336	51	6,386	24.2%
	3,302	49	1,044	1,991	2,202	2.8%
Sandwich W.	1966	60	56	31	7,673	7.4%
1971	7,030	--	253	390		
	Not available					
Tilbury N.	1961	--	19	--	178	.2%
1966	159	--	81	--	647	.6%
1971	566	--				
	Building Permits not issued until Sept. 24, 1966.					
Tilbury W.	1961	3	--	--	11	.0%
1966	8	22	2	390	526	.5%
1971	112					
	4,464	1,803	1,100	2,135	9,502	36.0%
Total:	7,713	2,080	1,635	387	11,815	15.2%
Townships	1961	1,061	1,329	1,168	20,773	20.1%
1966	17,215					
1971						
	10,116	2,531	3,892	9,832	26,371	37.3%
Total: Essex	32,866	15,688	12,129	17,010	77,693	21.9%
County	63,817	5,086	9,021	25,216	103,140	24.4%

Source: Statistics Canada, Building Permits, 1961, 1966, 1971.

In 1971, slightly over two-thirds of the value of building permits issued and of the number of dwelling units being given building permits throughout Essex County, were in the City of Windsor. The estimated values of industrial and commercial building permits issued for the City, as compared with the rest of the County, were proportionally higher than the value of residential building permits. In 1971, the city had 61.9% of the estimated value of residential construction in the County, whereas it had 71.3% of the estimated value of industrial construction and 75.5% of the estimated value of commercial construction. This has a very direct effect upon the assessment bases of the municipalities involved.

Over the ten-year period, the proportion of residential construction according to estimated value of construction, when compared with other types of construction, increased dramatically. For the County as a whole, estimated value of residential construction rose from 38.4% of estimated value of all construction in 1961 to 61.9% in 1971. During this time there was also a significant shift in the type of residences being constructed. In 1961, 74.6% of all new residential units for which building permits were issued in Essex County was for single-unit dwellings. By 1971, this had to decreased to 45.9%. In 1971, only 26.3% of the residential units to be constructed in the city were for single-family homes. In the towns and village, 72.5% were for single-family homes. In the townships, 94.5% were for single-family homes.

General Comments

Those areas of the province where the restructuring of local government has been implemented have been, for the most part, areas where rapid growth has created a series of interrelated problems. Essex County is in a different position from these areas. Population growth and the expansion of the labour force in Essex County have been limited in the past fifteen years. It must not be inferred from this that Essex County is an economically and socially stagnant area. There have been significant changes within the County in this period but the rate of population and economic growth has not been such as to radically transform the social and economic structure of the County. While rapid growth is often viewed as a problem-generating process for government, it also provides many opportunities for local communities to engage in a positive reshaping of the community's economic and social life. While Essex County has been spared some of the problems, it has also had to forgo the opportunities. This is particularly important in the area of the provision of basic municipal services. Municipalities within the County have, in recent times, had to undertake major public works programmes, the costs of which have had to and, in the foreseeable future, will have to be borne largely by established residents and businesses of the area. It seems on balance unlikely that major new expansion of the property tax base will occur which would reduce the burden on the existing community.

While the rate of population growth has been relatively low in the past fifteen years, there have been important changes in the distribution of population. In particular, the growth of non-farm population in the townships has been quite dramatic. At the same time the smaller towns within the County have not increased substantially in size. This dispersal of population throughout the more rural areas of the County is a trend which shows no sign of abating. A number of consequences follow from

this relatively rapid growth in non-farm rural population. The intrusion of scattered urban development into rural areas results in reduction in the total acreage of farmland. This is a particularly important development in certain areas because of the very high quality of the farmland being taken for urban development. Since the productive capacity of farmland in the County is relatively high when compared with other parts of the province, its preservation must be a major policy concern. The importance of preserving the maximum amount of productive farmland is heightened when one realises that the processing of farm produce is one of the County's major industries, providing manufacturing employment to thousands of its residents.

The further urbanization of the townships also creates demands or potential demands for costly extensions to municipal services. Of particular concern is the proliferation of septic tank systems in areas where natural conditions are not suitable for their intensive use. The road system is also affected as the arterial road system is used more intensively for local trips. Further, the rural character of the County and its potential for recreational use is threatened by scattered urban development. The strip development along the shorelines of the County and along Highway 3 are examples of the consequences of such population dispersal.

One other major consequence is that the existing incorporated urban settlements in the County have grown only at the average growth rate for the region as a whole. As a result, infilling of developed areas within them has proceeded at a slower pace than might have been anticipated. The financial burden of providing high quality urban services to their residents is thus shared by fewer people than might have been the case. If non-farm development were restricted more vigorously to the established urban communities, their attraction as potential sites for

residential and commercial and industrial development would increase. Locally elected officials have become increasingly conscious of the desirability of taking a more positive control over the pattern of development in the County. One example of this is the completion of a major land use study of the County and the recent hiring of a professional planner by the Essex County Council.

A further indicator of the changing character of the rural sectors of the County is the contrast that can be seen between the moderate rate of population growth and the substantial decline in the numbers of both full-time farm operators and the overall agricultural labour force. It is clear that in the absence of substantial economic growth in the urban areas of the County a larger proportion of County residents have found work in the City of Windsor in the past decade. While the County gives the appearance of a primarily agricultural community, many fewer people now live on farms, work on farms or are employed in industries concerned with the processing of farm produce than was the case at the start of the nineteen sixties.

The statistical material presented above clearly indicates the dominant position held by the City of Windsor in the industrial life of the County. Windsor has, of course, long been identified with the automobile and related industries which migrated across the river and the international boundary from Detroit. While it is an oversimplification to describe the city as a one industry community the significance of the automobile industry in the economic life of both city and County cannot be disputed. The dispersal of the industry from the area to other communities in Ontario in the nineteen fifties was a substantial shock to the economic life of the area and largely explains the net migration of people from the area in this period. Since the implementation of the auto industry agreement with the United States and the

resultant closer integration of the industry in Canada and the United States, manufacturing employment in Windsor has increased. As a result, net migration for the area has changed from a negative to a positive figure.

The phenomenon of the substantial dependence of the economic life of a medium-sized city on a particular industry is not an uncommon one. It must also be pointed out that the automotive industry and related industries have diversified their production and that other substantial manufacturing concerns are located in the area. Nevertheless, the general economic life of the city and County is very much bound up with the economic state of this one industry. The substantial role that the industry plays in the social and economic life of the area does confer many benefits on this County. If a city is to be associated with a single major industry, there is much to be said for it being the automobile industry. In stable or growth periods the industry and its related industries provide a wide range of jobs in a highly productive and efficient industry which makes massive capital investments in the community. The strength of the organized labour movement in the industry has ensured workers relatively high rates of pay and some degree of protection of their incomes against short-term economic fluctuations. The relative economic prosperity of the area, as reflected in the tables on tax returns given earlier in this paper, is testimony to this fact.

On the other hand, Windsor's dependence on one industry, and the automobile industry in particular, has serious drawbacks. This is part of the explanation for the relatively limited demand for female labour reflected in the low participation rate of females in the labour force. The automobile industry is particularly sensitive to major fluctuations in the levels of economic activity. The scale and organization of the industry heightens the impact of such general trends. Thus the rapid expansion in

the employment force in boom conditions is matched by substantial contraction in periods of recession like the present one.

Local policy makers have long been aware of these characteristics of the industry and the vulnerability of the local economy to them. Thus even in periods of economic growth there has been a concern with attracting new industry to the area and encouraging the expansion of existing industries to increase and diversify the community's industrial base. Although there have been some successes in this regard, such policies face formidable obstacles. The most serious of these are associated with Windsor's geographical position in relation to major domestic markets. Separated by 100 miles of primarily agricultural land from the nearest urban community of comparable size--London, Windsor is 200 miles from the highly developed urban community of the "Golden Horseshoe." As a result, it suffers a considerable disadvantage, compared with areas with easy access to that market, as a location for industrial development. Its excellent transportation links and proximity to very large metropolitan areas in the United States have offset, to some extent, its geographical location in relation to domestic markets in the case of the automobile and related industries. Yet, however insubstantial the international boundary may appear from the physical perspective of Riverside Drive, it does represent an economic barrier of great significance. American industries seeking a market in Canada are, in normal circumstances, likely to seek locations closer to the largest Canadian markets; Canadian firms producing in Canada for external markets have a choice of convenient locations, many of them closer than Windsor is to the largest domestic markets.

It thus seems clear that in the absence of special circumstances encouraging the development of industry at a major border crossing or special inducements offered by governments, Windsor's power to attract industry which would diversify its industrial

base is extremely limited. The existence of a skilled labour force, the attractions of life in pleasant well-run communities and a choice of serviced industrial sites are some of the attractions the city and County have to offer. The relative prosperity of the area and the high levels of employment in expanding automobile and related industries in the past decade have meant that Essex County has not been selected for special assistance from senior levels of government in recent times. Other regions of the province have made a more pressing case for government aid in attracting industry because of the persistent economic difficulties they have faced in periods of substantial general economic growth.

The urgency of reducing Windsor's vulnerability to changes in the state of the automobile and related industries takes on special force when a general slowdown in the level of economic activity occurs. However, the dilemma is clear. Windsor's case for special assistance has maximum impact at a time when the rate of the construction or expansion of industrial operations throughout the province is likely to slow down. One must also be careful not to overestimate the capacity of governments to direct the location of substantial industrial enterprises in even the most favourable economic conditions. The granting of assistance to municipalities to service and improve potential industrial sites and the provision of grants and loans to private industries to expand or build new facilities can influence their choice of location. However, the record of success in countering other market forces determining the location of industry in the past is not a particularly impressive one. While one is hesitant to speculate in this area, it is difficult to believe that, on the basis of present trends and past experience, there is any reason to expect very substantial changes in the character of the County's industrial base in the foreseeable future.

In the post-war period there has been an important change in the employment pattern in developed countries. Employment in manufacturing has become a less significant element in the total employment picture; employment in government service and service industry has become more significant. Thus the ability of a community to attract labour intensive service industries has a profound influence on the employment opportunities which exist and on its general economic health. The City of London is a good example of a community which has expanded relatively rapidly, to a substantial extent because of this kind of growth in employment.

Windsor is already a regional centre of importance in Southern Ontario, providing a variety of services to residents of the County and beyond. It seems highly likely that employment in service industries will continue to increase. However, there are limits to such growth. The population of southwestern Ontario is not growing rapidly and Windsor must compete with London for this type of employment. London's geographical position and its proximity to other large centres of population in the province bestows on it some natural advantages. The location of the regional offices for the provincial departments of government for the territory which includes Essex County appears to indicate that London is emerging as the governmental centre for Southwestern Ontario. Once such a trend has been established it is difficult to reverse since there are obvious advantages in grouping government offices which deal with a common area and have related responsibilities.

Since Windsor is a major entry point for United States residents entering Canada for both business and pleasure, there is some possibility of growth in the tourist industry. Associated with this is the growth of Windsor as a convention centre. While there is some potential for growth in these areas it appears

to this observer to be quite limited even with the expansion of parklands and recreational facilities within the County. The competition for the tourist and convention-goer's dollar is already severe and it seems likely that most new tourists entering Canada through Windsor are likely to be transients lingering in the border area only for relatively short periods.

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